**INSURANCE.**

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 146. BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 18 1928 ONE ANNA

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## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

**MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE**

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 23 June | Razmak .. | Narkunda x .. | 16,572 |
| 30 „ | Delta .. | | 8,000 |
| 7 July | Ranpura* .. | | 16,601 |
| 14 „ | Morea .. | | 10,953 |
| 21 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 28 „ | Kaisar-i-Hind . | | 11,518 |
| 4 Aug. | Rawalpindi* .. | | 16,619 |
| 11 „ | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 18 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 25 „ | Malwa .. | | 10,986 |
| 1 Sep. | Rajputana* .. | | 16,568 |
| 8 „ | Mantua .. | | 10,918 |
| 15 „ | Naldera* .. | | 16,086 |
| 22 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 29 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 6 Oct. | Kaisar-i-Hind . | | 11,518 |
| 13 „ | Narkunda x .. | | 16,502 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Razmak@ .. | | 10,602 |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 „ | Mooltan x .. | | 10,847 |
| 17 „ | Ranchi .. | | 26,650 |
| 24 „ | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | | 16,607 |
| 8 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,831 |
| 15 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 „ | Malwa * .. | | 10,986 |
| 29 „ | Kaisar-i-Hi d | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,086 |
| 12 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 19 „ | Mantua * .. | | 10,918 |
| 26 „ | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 9 „ | Ranpura .. | | 16,607 |
| 15 „ | Morea * .. | | 10,953 |
| 23 „ | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 „ | Kaiser-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 „ | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 20 „ | Delta Ex. .. | | 8,000 |
| 23 „ | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 30 „ | Maloja x .. | | 20,831 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 13 „ | Ranpura * .. | | 16,607 |
| 20 „ | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 „ | Naldera x .. | | 16,086 |

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

**RATES.**

**SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.**

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea .... £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back ..... £10
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928. | | |
| 5th July | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 15th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 7th Dec. | Domala .. | 9,441 |

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moji Maru .. | 3757 | 17th June | 27th June |
| *Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30th „ | 14th July |
| Genoa Maru .. | 6785 | 16th July | 30th „ |
| * Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 29th „ | 12th Aug. |

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.
Kamo Maru 26th July
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Kashima Maru 27th June.
Hakone Maru 11th July.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 22nd June | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 5th June | †Kidderpore .. | Straits, China and Japan. |
| 29th „ | †China .. | Straits & Japan. |
| 30th June | † Alipore .. | Straits, China & Japan. |
| 5th July | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits, China and Japan |
| 2nd Aug. | Naldera .. | Colombo, Straits, China and Japan |
| 16th „ | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 30th „ | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 13th Sept. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 27th „ | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 11th Oct. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |

†Does not carry passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON

| 1924. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 20th June | Khandala .. | East and South Africa |
| 20th „ | Bankura .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 22nd „ | Vasna .. | Busreh via Karachi |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

**With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8**

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street,
MADRAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**

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| | Local. Rs. as. | Mofussil. Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|
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| 6 Months .... | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| 3 Months ..... | 5 0 | 6 4 |
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INSURANCE

**WESTERN INDIA**
**Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

| Bonus per | 1000 p.a. |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1\|2 | Rs. 18. |

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

**THOSE**

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

**Kamshastra**

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

**INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX**
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
437-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE

**HINDUSTHAN**
**Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.**
*Head Office* :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000
LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
*Insure* with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
*Applications for Agencies are invited.*
*For particulars please write to* :—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

**The Mysore State Souvenir**
contains about 70 illustrations with a Tri-colour inset of H.H. The Maharajah of Mysore, printed on Art paper and worthy of presentation and with a map of India.
Patronised by the Govt. of H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore.
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra).

**The South Indian Album**
Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.
Price Rs. 2 per copy (postage extra)

**THE CONGRESS ALBUM**
published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926 contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous Congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."
Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)
**The Indian Album Publishing Company,**
4, Narsimpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

**Let Classified Advertisements help you**

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, GENERAL CLERK, canvassers, LADY TYPIST. Apply personally E. M. PATEL, No. 7, Anty Building, Slater Road, Grant Road.
A R988.

WANTED—A NURSE for the Kennedy Hospital. Pay up to Rs. 40 per mensem according to qualifications. Applications stating age, experience, &c., should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay, before the end of June, 1928.
A 30513

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS for the sale of excellent Suitings, Shirtings, etc. For terms, apply to West Coast Weaving Estt., Cannanore. (Malabar),
A R985

HEAD MISTRESS WANTED—Graduate preferred for Billimora Tata Girls' School. Free furnished quarters. Apply early to Mr. NADIR TATA, Tata Mansion, Cumballa Hill with testimonials, etc.
A R980

WANTED. PERSONS desiring to earn Rs. 150/- monthly, through home industries. Apply immediately. INTER. UDWADA STATION.
A R973

WANTED—Capable AGENTS in Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar for the oldest Indian Life Assurance Company. Best terms. Apply to Box No. 2150 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R978

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.—Ceylon Government Servant desires good POST. India or Burma Govt. or otherwise. Apply to Box. No. 2148, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R976

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN -You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck; not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

## EDUCATIONAL.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY—B. Sc. courses in Mining and Metallurgy are open to those who have passed the Intermediate with Phys., Chem. and Maths. The courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Metal Testing, Heat Treatment, Fuels, Metallography, Pyrometry, etc. Well-equipped Laboratories and Workshops. Further practical training arranged during vacations at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognised by Government. For further particulars apply to Prof. N. P. GANDHI.
M 30500

## PROFESSION

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R951

WHITE LEPROSY—WHITE PATCHES—Surely cured in a month by these harmless Electuary for Internal and oil for External uses. On failure price refunded. Price together Rs. 7/- Tibbi Medical Works, No. 65, Darbhanga.
F R925B

## LOANS.

**2500** LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
R R982

## FOR SALE.

**WHO KILLED KAKOMI.**

No body. You can't do it. Not even the Dhobi. Get your Shikar Coats and Sports Coats, made from KAKOMI Khaki Drill. Unrivalled for rough wear. From Rs. 8|14|- each.

**DON'T SAY . . . !**

—when you see another shirt "gone west", but make a resolve to buy KAKOMI Long Life Shirtings next time. In mauve, blue and black stripes. 31 inches wide at As. 9-6 per yard.

**UNEASY LIES THE HEAD—**

—that wears a crown! But easy lies the man who wears KAKOMI Pyjamas really comfortable and serviceable sleeping wear—White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per suit; Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen.

**RS. 3|6|- PER PAIR!**

That's the price of KAKOMI Khaki Shorts. Probably the best value ever offered. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required).

Kakomi Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
**THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY,**
CAWNPORE.
K. 2.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ..... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ..... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ..... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion ..... | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of Debenture Stock of the abovenamed Company constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 30th day of June, 1925, and made between the said Company, of the one part, and Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, Framroze Edulji Dinshaw, Esquire, Abraham Jacob Raymond, Esquire and Evelyn James Bunbury, Esquire, all of Bombay, of the other part, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at five O'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing an extraordinary resolution assenting to certain proposed modifications of the rights of the stockholders against the Company and its property, and certain modifications of the said Trust Deed which have been proposed by the Company and are recommended by the Trustees of the said Deed and empowering the Trustees aforesaid, with a view to effectuating such modifications, to execute jointly with the Company a supplemental Trust Deed between the Company and the present Trustees in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the meeting.

This notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the Third Schedule to the said Trust Deed.

The principal objects of the proposed modifications are to alter the provisions of the said Trust Deed and the First Schedule thereto so as to give the Company the option to redeem Debenture Stock in whole or in part by drawings on the 31st day of December, 1937, or at any time thereafter instead of on the 31st day of December, 1930, and on the 31st day of December, 1935, as at present provided; to extend the date for the redemption of all stock not previously redeemed from the 31st day of December, 1937, to the 31st day of December, 1947; and in consideration thereof to reduce from and after the 1st day of January, 1931, the rate of interest payable on debenture stock from 8-1|2 per cent. per annum to 6-1|2 per cent per annum and also to correct two copying errors found in the Trust Deed. A copy of the draft supplemental deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time before the meeting at the registered office of the Company.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1928.
By order of the Company,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

N. B.—The attention of the Debenture Stockholders is directed to the Third Schedule annexed to the Debenture Trust Deed, which regulates the procedure at this meeting and in particular to clause 10 of that Schedule which is as follows:

"At any such meeting the respective bearers of the stock certificates and no other person or persons shall be recognised and treated as the legal holders of the stock therein mentioned whether such bearers are or are not in fact the owners thereof and such bearers shall accordingly be exclusively entitled to vote in respect thereof."

It is accordingly suggested that Debenture Stockholders attending the Meeting bring the certificates in respect of the Debenture Stock registered in their names to the Meeting.

30480

**G. I. P. RAILWAY.**

3RD CLASS WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS TO NASIK.

REDUCED THIRD CLASS WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS from Bombay (V. T., Byculla and Dadar) to Nasik will be issued from 22nd June.

The ordinary return fare (Rs. 4-8-0) will be reduced to Rs. 3 in the case of Week-end return tickets. The return tickets will be issued on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and will remain available up to 12 noon on the following Tuesday by which time the return journey should be completed. When a Bank holiday intervenes the period will, whenever possible, be extended so as to include the holiday.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
30586

**NOTICE**

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1928.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1928 to MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
C. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.
30572

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

THREE TEMPORARY CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60|-. Only those who have passed any of the examinations recognised by Government for the purpose of admission of candidates to Government service need apply.

Intending candidates should send in their applications **in their own handwriting** addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, by SATURDAY, the 23rd June, 1928, stating their caste, age and educational qualifications. They should also submit copies of their examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

H. E. BUTLER,
Dy. Commissioner of Police, Port.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th June, 1928.
30589

**THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.**

**NOTICE**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as resolved and passed by the shareholders of the above Company at their 54TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING held this afternoon, a dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1927, at Rs. 75 per whole share and at Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928, between 12 Noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 11th June, 1928, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
30566

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 162 of 1927.

BACHU MAHOMED ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

ISSAC JUSAB HAJI LATIFF and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-45 o'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Gauthan land or ground together with the messuages tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Bandra Pakhadi, Nawapada in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra District, Bombay Suburban, containing by admeasurement 562 square yards or thereabouts and bearing City Survey No. 51, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 16 and bounded on the East by the property bearing City Survey No. 36, belonging to Sunni Mahomedan on the West by the Road, on the North by the property bearing City Survey No. 52, belonging to Ali Saheb Gulamally Hushen and on the South by the road and beyond that the property of Esmail Guaswalla and Badroo Gafoor Pinjari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. THAKORDAS & MADGAVKER, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 31-33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1928.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30398

## AUCTION SALE.

**BENNETT & CO.**

**120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.**

AUCTION SALE of the right to a Building Lease for 999 years with option to purchase during the first two years, of a very valuable plot of Municipal land at the junction of Hornby Road and Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road.

Under instruction from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right to a lease for 999 years with option to purchase during the first two years the following valuable building plot:—

A piece of land, together with the three storied building, erected on the said land comprising an area of 394 square yards or thereabouts at the junction of Hornby Road and Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road running from Hornby Road to Mint Road and bounded on the North by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of Pherojbai Dadabhai Watcha's Fire Temple on the East by Pitha Street, and on the West by Hornby Road, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Cadastral Survey Nos. 673-674 and part af 672 Fort division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY AND CO. Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE-THIRD SHARE IN VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT RIGHT FLANK LINES IN POONA CANTONMENT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Phirozeshaw Muncherjee Mehta, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on MONDAY, the 9th July, next sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms all that the undivided one-third share of the mortgagor in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the dwelling house or bungalow thereon situate at Right Flank Lines in the Cantonment of Poona admeasuring about 8230 sq. yards and registered in the office of the Bridge Major as No. 8 Right Flank Lines and formerly bearing No. 98 and bounded on the East by a public road leading to the Military Prison, on the West partly by bungalow No. 9 belonging to Rao Bahadur Vizivangam Ayer and partly by bungalow No. 17 belonging to Tookaram and Gajanan Contractors, on the North by a public Road and on the South a public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

**GANDHI & CO.**

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR KUMBHARWADA LOWER MAHIM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sheth Khimji Meghji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Karim Mahomed Chapra the Mortgagor pursuant to the power of sale vested to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 23rd December 1923 made between the mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground together with the building and Irrections standing thereon situate at Kumbharwada Dadar, Lower Mahim without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece of land belonging to the vendor bearing Collectors old No. 225 New Survey No. 2|3836Old Survey No. 488 and New Survey No. 1839 Cadastral Survey No. 1|1271 of Lower Parel Division and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Farukabibi bin Piari Saheb, on or towards the West by the property of Shri Dinanath on or towards the South by a private passage and on or towards the North by the property of Memon Ibrahim.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

**A NEW RUSSIAN BALLET CO.**

**CHERPINO'S BROADWAY FOLLIES**

10 Famous Continental Artists

**Dancing such as you have never seen before!**

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

**MADAN THEATRES LTD.**

PRESENT AT

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

**MARION DAVIES**

IN

**BEVERLY OF GRAUSTARK**

You'll Laugh and Thrill at tale of the fetching manly Miss made to take the disguise of a boyish Prince, whirled along the road of Hilarious adventures.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Popular, Handsome Athletic Star:

**RICHARD DIX**

In the Paramount Adaptation in 6 Reels of the widely-read Novel:

**THE SHOCK PUNCH**

Punchful Tale of a Wealthy Youth who develops a "Shock Punch" in the course of his Boxing Training—knocks his rival out and wins a beautiful Bride!

**EMPRESS THEATRE**

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

**Charlie Chaplin**

IN

**THE CIRCUS**

The Motion Picture that has broken all records.

**COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.**

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MIDNIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
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## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 20.46 |
| October | 20.52 |
| December | 20.36 |
| January | 20.17 |
| March | 20.15 |
| Midding Spot | 21.00 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 20.27 |
| October | 19.97 |
| Middling Spot | 20.42 |

### NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 16.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 4,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 9,000 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| June | | 11.03 |
| July | 10.97 | 10.99 |
| August | | 10.93 |
| September | | 10.89 |
| October | 10.82 | 10.84 |
| November | | 10.75 |
| December | | 10.74 |
| January | 10.73 | 10.75 |
| February | | 10.75 |
| March | | 10.75 |
| April | | 10.73 |
| May | 10.71 | 10.74 |
| June | | 10.73 |
| Middling Spot | | 11.43 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 16.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales on East Indian Cotton | Nil |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 8.30 |
| Scinde, Fine | 8.55 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 8.80 |
| Bengal, Good | 8.05 |
| Bengal, Fully cod | 8.30 |
| Bengal, Fine | 8.55 |
| Oomra, Good | 8.60 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 8.90 |
| Oomra, Fine | 9.20 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 8.30 |
| Broach, Fine | 10.05 |
| Broach, Superfine | 10.30 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| June | 19.92 |
| July | 20.02 |
| August | 20.04 |
| September | 20.25 |
| October | 20.45 |
| November | 20.54 |
| December | 20.59 |
| January | 20.56 |
| February | 20.56 |
| March | 20.56 |
| April | 20.56 |
| May | 20.56 |
| June | 20.56 |
| Sakellarid.s, F.G.F. Spot | 20.60 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, June 16.

Silver.—China and India bought. China sold at the hise. Market closed quiet and uncertain.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 27-5/16 |
| Forward | 27-1/4 |

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 3 p. c. |
| Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 3-3/4 p. c. |
| Bank Bills, 6 months | 3-15/16 p. c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p. c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-1/4 p. c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.42 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | Unquoted |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.95 |
| T T Madrid on London | 29.41 |
| T T Milan on London | 92.76 |
| T T Berne on London | 25.33 |
| T T Paris on London | 124.20 |
| T T London on Pargue | 164.75 |

### LINSEED.

London, June 16.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment paid June/July £17/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—.
Linseed, Lt Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment hull paid May/June £15/12/6
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/7/6

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 16.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot Closed

## MONEY MARKET

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 16.

B. C. RATE—
T.T. 1/5 7/8 L.D. 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank Selling T.T. 1/5 29/32 June.
Bank Selling D.D. 1/5 15/16.
Bank Selling T.T. 1/5 7/8 July/Aug.
Bank Selling T.T. 1/5 29/32 Sept.
Bank Buying T.T. 1/5 31/32.
Bank Buying D.D. 1/6.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 June.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 July/Sept.
NEW YORK—
B.C. T.T. 275.
Banks Selling T.T. 274.
Banks Buying T.T. 273.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268.
PARIS—
Bank Selling D.D. 922.
Bank Buying D.D. 934.
Bank Buying 3 Mos 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T.T. 128¼.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125¼.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D.D. 139¼.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D.D. 184¼.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D.D. 155 1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D.D. 90¾.
New York/London Cross Rate 4.88¼ 15th inst.
Shanghai/London Cross Rate 2/8 9/16 16th inst.
London/Japan Cross Rate 1/11 15th inst.
London/Paris Cross Rate 124.20 15th inst.
London/Belgium Cross Rate 34.940 15th inst.
London/Switzerland Cross Rate 25.33 15th inst.
London/Italy Cross Rate 92.80 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4-11 15th inst. £4.4-10 1/2 13th inst.
Silver London Forward £27 3/16 15th inst. £27 1/2 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready £60 3/16 15th inst. £60 9/16 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos £3¾ per cent 15th inst. £3¾ per cent. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos £3 15/16 per cent 15th inst. £3 15/16 per cent 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5¾ per cent. 3 mos 4 1/2 per cent 6 mos 4¼ per cent 12 Mos 4¼ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

### SECURITIES

Bombay, June 16.

3 1/2 per cent due Rupee Paper Ds. 75-9.
4 per cent due 1931-36 Conversion Loan Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent due 1934-37 Loan Rs. 93-12.
4 per cent due 1960-70 Loan Rs. 88-0.
5 per cent due 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent 1935 Loan Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent due 1933 Loan (Tax Free Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent due 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 106-8.
5 1/2 per cent due 1928 War Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent due 1930 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent due 1931 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent due 1932 Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 105-10.
6 1/2 per cent due 1935 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 111-0.
4 per cent due 1974 Port Trust Rs. 85-4.
4 per cent due 1974 Municipal Rs. 84-4.
4 per cent due 1974 Improvement Trust Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent due 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 111-0.
6 per cent due 1929-49 Municipal Rs. 101-4.
Forward Rates 3rd July Settlement.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10 1945-55 Rs. 106-9.
Tone of Market:—Quiet, Chiefly carry over business.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 16.

3 months 3 3/4 per cent.
6 Months 3 15/16 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 16.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £9/10/0
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £17/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £19/0/0

### LINSEED OIL.

London, June 16.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers July/Aug. 29/3
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sep/Dec. 29/6-1/4

## WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts for week ending 14th June.

| | 1928 | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 1418 | 1292 |
| Oomras | 13369 | 7865 |
| Dholleras | 21481 | 6139 |
| Broach | 638 | 1523 |
| Southerns | 10860 | 14541 |
| Persians | 22 | .... |
| Americans | 3337 | 22380 |
| Egyptians | 95 | 63 |
| E. Africans | 5043 | 6111 |
| Total | 56263 | 59914 |

Exports for week ending 14th June.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 4409 |
| Continent | 17248 |
| China | 7066 |
| Japan | 10805 |
| Coast Ports | 1240 |
| Total | 40768 |

AFLOAT IN HRRBOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 14566 |
| China, Japan & Coast Ports | 27193 |
| Total | 41759 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 14th June.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1927-28 | 3177792 |
| 1926-27 | 2825201 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 14th June.

| | 1927-28 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 81482 | 16971 |
| Continent | 589501 | 298564 |
| China | 231050 | 168112 |
| Japan | 852384 | 1162702 |
| Coast Ports | 23475 | 20635 |
| U. S. A. | 3625 | 726 |
| Total | 1781517 | 1667710 |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail, 1st. Sept. 1927 to 14th June 1928 | 70,507 |
| Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1927 to 14th June 1928 | 468,534 |
| Same period last year | 763,423 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th June 1928 | 1,250,650 |
| Same time last year | 670,181 |

### AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 27 to 31st Aug. 28 | 70,545 |
| (Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised; actually purchases advised 61,297 bales). | |
| American cotton arrived in India, 1st Sept. 27 to 14th June 1928 | 56,894 |
| American cotton at Sea for India | 10,877 |

### FORBES AND LUND QUOTATION

Bombay, June 16.

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bukit Darah Rubber | 12 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 11 |
| Ceylon Planters | 25 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 35 |
| Clunes Estates | 17 8 |
| Cochin Rubber | 36 |
| Eila Tea | 170 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 31 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 33 |
| Frocester Estates | 44 8 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 9 8 |
| Honiton Rubber | 5 |
| Horawala Rubber | 35 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 14 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub. | 9 |
| Jebong Rubber | 14 |
| Kalutara Company | 30 |
| Kalatara Rubber | 20 |
| Kelani Valley Rub. | 30 |
| Langat River | 18 |
| Lanka Rubber | 48 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 143 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 50 |
| Matale Valley Rub. | 22 |
| Meal Mor Estates | 20 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 35 |
| Naranhgoda Rubber | 30 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 38 |
| North-Western Rub. | 20 |
| Pelmadulla T. & Rub. | 20 |
| Rubber Growers | 23 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 120¼ |
| Talgaswella Tea | 50 |
| Torrington Tea | 20 |
| Udallage Tea | 45 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 23 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 6 |
| Vogan Tea | 36 |

Remarks:—Rubber.—Spot Colombo —Re. 0-45½ cents.

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 16.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot 0/9-1/2 sellers.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 8th June 1928.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 11,25,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve | 5,12,50,000 |
| Public Deposits | 6,94,90,000 |
| Other Deposits | 71,40,32,000 |
| Loans against securities per contra | |
| Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra | 8,00,00,000 |
| Coontingent Liabilities | |
| Sundries | 1,48,07,000 |
| Rupees | 98,58,29,000 |

The above balance sheet includes—

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits in London | £ 201,100 |
| Advances and investments in London | £1,005,400 |
| Cash and balances at other Banks in London | £ 89,400 |

Percentage 13.74
Bank Rate 7 per cent.

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 23,17,20,000 |
| Other authorized securities under the Act | 2,18,50,000 |
| Loans | 15,36,42,000 |
| Cash Credits | 30,17,15,000 |
| Inland bills discounted and purchased | 11,44,01,000 |
| Foreign Bills discounted and purchased | 38,12,000 |
| Bullion | |
| Dead Stock | 2,84,93,000 |
| Liability of constituents for contingent liabilities per contra | |
| Sundries | 83,27,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 11,77,000 |
| | 86,51,37,000 |
| Cash | 12,06,92,000 |
| Rupees | 98,58,29,000 |

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A SMITH,
Managing Governors.

LIABILITIES.

| a | Rs. |
|---|---|
| | Increase. |
| Public Deposits | 63,78,000 |
| | Decrease. |
| Other Deposits | 50,08,000 |

ASSETS.

| a | Rs. |
|---|---|
| | Increase. |
| Bank's Investments | 37,30,000 |
| | Decrease. |
| Loans | 46,52,000 |
| Cash Credits | 29,71,000 |
| Bills Dicounted and Purchased | 8,92,000 |
| Cash | 43,41,000 |

Percentage 18.74.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 9th June 1928.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 15-6-28 1927-28 82,22,000, 1926-27 1,28,40,000.
Receipts to yesterday 15-6-28 1927-28 9,000, 1926-27 11,000.
Exports to date 15-6-28 1927-28 70,20,000, 1926-27 1,06,60,000.
Stock at Ports 8-6-28 1927-28 11,36,000, 1926-27 15,02,000.
Stock Interior Towns 8-6-28 1927-28 5,23,000, 1926-27 5,75,000.
Stock Liverpool 8-6-28 1927-28 9,07,000, 1926-27 13,40,000.
Visible Supply 8-6-28 1927-28 34,46,000, 1926-27 46,77,000.
Quantity in Sight 8-6-28 1927-28 1,38,69,000, 1926-27 1,85,79,000.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 16.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day and the Prices are unchanged. Katni in the Local Market will remain inactive to-morrow being Amavasya.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/ per cwt FBH.
S S Nurmahal Rs. 9/11 per cwt FBH.
S S Pandit Rs. 9/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
S S Cohinur Rs. 9/10-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Shipment May Rs. 9/8 per cwt FBH.
,, June Rs. 8/11 per cwt FBH.
,, July-Sept. Rs. 8/10 per cwt FBH.
,, Oct-Dec. Rs. 8/12-1/2 per cwt FBH.
Tone.—Steady.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21 3-8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £137 1-2
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2
National Bank £53
Eastern Bank £7 1-8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90 3-4
Conversion Loan £78
Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £104
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. £56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71 1-2
Consols £56 1-8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101 5-8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 3-4

### LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 16.

Demand Bills 487.75

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 16.

| In full-pressed Bales | 14-6-28 | Since 1st September, This year. | Last. year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 71 | 304,137 | 312,191 |
| Central India | 61 | 292,433 | 291,317 |
| Barsi & Nagar | 1,415 | 308,967 | 196,182 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 52 | 115,693 | 68,237 |
| Berar | 365 | 719,799 | 561,658 |
| Central Provinces | .... | 302,587 | 227,286 |
| Total Oomras | 1,964 | 2,043,616 | 1,656,871 |
| Dholera | 5,568 | 275,763 | 173,611 |
| N.-W. Provinces | ... | 64,228 | 27,276 |
| Rajputana | 186 | 51,251 | 51,613 |
| Sind-Punjab | ... | 136,138 | 114,547 |
| Broach | 128 | 265,937 | 236,617 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 387 | 117,930 | 111,330 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 324 | 39,274 | 53,928 |
| Cocanada | .... | 7 | 404 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .... | 32,345 | 24,830 |
| Persian | ... | 4,814 | 4,094 |
| American | ... | 80,793 | 270,176 |
| Egyptian and African | 1,527 | 65,627 | 69,652 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | .... | 69 | 252 |
| Total | 10,084 | 3,177,792 | 2,825,101 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th June

| In full-pressed Bales | 14-6-28 | This year. | Last. year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bombay, June 16. | |
| Europe | 2,255 | 252,951 | 316,261 |
| Japan & China | 17,968 | 1,065,563 | 1,330,814 |
| Coast Ports | 75 | 22,235 | 19,743 |
| Up-country by Rail | .... | 68,964 | 116,393 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 16,874 | 38,406 |
| Total | 20,298 | 1,826,587 | 1,821,617 |

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 16.

| | Ready Red leafy | Ready. Average. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 340 | |
| Bengal Fine | 335 | 325 |
| Bengal F.G. | 330 | 320 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 335 | 325 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 330 | 320 |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 380 | 370 |
| Nagpur Fine | 380 | 370 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 375 | 360 |
| Arvi Fine | 375 | 360 |
| Amraoti Fine | 365 | 340 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 360/62 | 340 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 350/52 | 330/35 |
| Khandesh Fine | 345/48 | 325 |
| Muthia Fine | ... | 310/15 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G. G. S. | 380 | ... |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 345 | 335 |
| Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S. | ... | 335 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 365 | 355 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 350/55 | 345 |
| Surat | 465 | ... |
| Navsari | ... | ... |
| Broach F.G. | 395 | ... |
| Broach Fine | 405 | ... |
| Westerns M.G. | 385/90 | ... |
| Westerns H.G. | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 465/70 | ... |
| Miraj/Sangli | 405 | ... |
| Compta Good | 405/15 | ... |
| Dhollera | ... | ... |
| Kadi/Viramgam | ... | ... |

### MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 16.

Quotations are:—
Healds—15/40S-32 to 56s. Rs. 0-15-6, per 800 ends set.
Heads—15/40S-28s. Rs. 2-4-0 per 800 ends set
Reeds steel—32 to 56s. Re. 0-2-1.
Reeds steel—28s. Re. 0-2-9.
Elastic Heads Rs. 16-8-0
Wire Heads Rs. 2-8-0.
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion Rs. 8-4-0.
Flannel Sizing-plan 66 Kenion Rs. 3-6-0.
Flannel Sizing-Twill-66 Kenion Rs. 3-8-0.
Flannel Sizing-Plain-72 Kenion Rs. 3-10-0.
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 Kenion Rs. 3-14-0.
Bandings—card-rim—scroll Re. 0-12-0.
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s. Re. 1-8-0.
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s. Re. 1-6-0.
Bandings Spindle 3 ply Re. 0-15-6.
Rope Lambeth—1-1|2 and 1-3|4 Re. 1-6-0.
Pickers—No. 4 Rs. 60-0-0.
Picking Nands hairy Rs. 2-8-0.
Picking Sticks Rs. 5-8-0.
Bobbins—Slubbings—Jap. Rs. 30-0-0.
Bobbins—Rovings—Jap. Rs. 20-0-0.
Bobbins—Coincal-5" Jap. Rs. 5-8-0.
Bobbins—Ring-5" Jap. Rs. 6-4-0.
Bobbins—Ring-6" Jap. Rs. 7-4-0.
Bobbins—Weft-5-3|8" Jap. Rs. 5-8-0.
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers Rs. 11-0-0.
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers Rs. 9-0-0.
Fillets—Emery Re. 0-2-9.
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer Re. 0-10-0.

### LINSEED.

London, June 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, June-July shipment sellers £17-13-9
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, May-June shipment Hull paid £15-12-6
Linseed, Bombay, June-July shipment sellers £18-7-6

## READY COTTON SALES

June 16.

100 Japan P & Co. Ahmadgarh 340.
100 Japan P & Co. Manmad 340.
100 Japan P & Co. Pachori 302/305
100 Japan P & Co. Pipra 300.
200 A. Dalmia & Co. No. 1 374.
200 A. Dalmia & Co. Pulgaon 378.
100 Ozoburn & Co. Arvi 370.
100 Ozoburn & Co. Saoner 382.
100 Ozoburn & Co. Umrer 390.
100 Ozoburn & Co. Nagpur 375.
100 Gill & Co. Bagalkot 398.
100 Langli & Co. Muglai 335.
100 Langli & Co. Satona 344.
100 Japan P & Co. Halda 348.
100 Japan P & Co. Akola 340.
100 Vardhmun Bros Vambori 342.
100 K. Debchand & Co. Sarni 336.
200 K. Devchand & Co Hansi 340.
100 K. Devchand & Co. Jalandar 314.
100 Volkart Bros Khamgaon 325.
200 Volkart Yeotmal 362/365.
100 Volkart Shegaon 327.
Saturday Room Rate was closed.

### THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 16.

Castorseeds, Delivery, September, Opening Rs. 52/- Highest Rs. 52/4, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 52/1/3.

Cottonseeds, Delivery, January, Opening Rs. 4/10, Highest Rs. 4/10/9 Lowest Rs. — 4/10.

Groundnut Seeds, Delivery, February, Opening Rs. 57/4, Highest Rs. 57/7 Lowest Rs.—Closing 57/5.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 15,525 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,792 ,, |
| Rape, Rai and and Mustard-seeds | 67 ,, |
| Poppyseed | 32 ,, |
| Groundnuts | 2,270 ,, |
| Castorseed | 3,319 ,, |
| Rice | 191 ,, |
| Myrabollams | 276 ,, |
| Coal | 1,159 Tons. |

### PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(THE SHI KRISHNA BOMBAY TRADING CO. LTD.)

Muktsar, June 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ready | 4/2 4/8 |
| Wheat Har | 4/4/3 |
| Wheat Assnj | 4/10/3 |
| Gram ready | 3/11 3/12 |
| Gram Sawan | 3/12/6 |
| Gram Bhadon | 3/14/6 |
| Gram Assuj | 4/-/3 |
| Barley ready | 3/1/9 |
| Barley Assuj | 3/6 |
| Rapeseed ready | 7/4 7/8 |
| Rapeseed Bhadon | 7/12 |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 16.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Afloat Paid (yesterday) 48/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers June 48/9
Wheat South Australian.—
Shipment sellers June/July 53/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
Shipment sellers June/July 52/

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 16.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

| | |
|---|---|
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/ |
| Oct/Sept. per cwt | 13/1-1/2 |
| C. & F. Bombay.— | |
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/0-1/2 |
| C. & G. Karachi.— | |
| July/Sept. per cwt | 13/-1/4 |

### COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.710 inches (.041 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.612 inches (.009 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.077 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees (25 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (4-2 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. 77 per cent

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 24 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 18 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 221 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 35 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 19.58 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 19.50

Weather remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake Report.—Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity and having apparently the some origin about 3,000 miles away were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 11 hrs. 51 mts. and 22 hrs. 55 minutes respectively yesterday (I.S.T.)

# SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

June 16.

Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Huntsman, Russel, Mauritius.

## DEPARTURES.

June 17.

Jalabala, Roy, Rangoon.
Gambhira, Kingeome, Bhawnager.
Risaldar, Duncan, Calcutta.

## LOADING.

June 16.

Steamer City of Brisbane for Liverpool.
Steamer Huntsman for Hull.
Steamer Koranna for Hull.
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Huntsman:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Huntsman, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Jalabala:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalabala, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with general cargo.

S.S. Gambhira:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gambhira sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bhawnager, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Risaldar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Risaldar, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with general and same bottom cargo.

## EXPORTS.

June 16.

S.S. Arissen for Dunkirk:—440 bags cotton, G. K. Kaishad & Co.

S.S. West Longuassuk for New York:—105 cwt. gankadaya, S. Khetsey & Co. 8 bags woolen nanirs, 1 case cotton prints M. M. & Co.; 270 cwt. condiments, Owen & Oakell.

S.S. Mantua for London:—1 bale jackal skins, 28 bales carpet, A. R. Vali & Co.

S.S. Laguna for Marseilles:—27 bls cotton fly, K. Sakalchand.

S.S. M. V. Dumana for Dankirk:—2,000 tons manganse ore, The Shiva Rajur Sydnecate.

For Hull:—2,292 cwt. cotton seed L. Draffas & Co.

For Genova:—65 bls cotton, Volkar Bros.; 220 bls. cotton, Bombay Co. Ltd.; 220 bls cotton, A. Abdul Rehman; 2,000 cwt. gengelly seed, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—9,998 cwt. gr. nuts, Ralli Bros.

S.S. City of Brisbane for Marseilles:—500 cwt. gr. nuts, L. Draffas & Co.

For Liverpool:—1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.; 51 bls castor oil, Takarsee & Co.

For Barcelona:—700 bls cotton, Volkar Bros.; 350 bls cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bls cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 100 bls cotton, A. Abdul Reheman & Co.; 24 bls cotton, Vadman Bros.; 100 bls cotton, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 55 bls cotton, A. Khimjee & Co.; 100 bls cotton, Eastern Export Mercantile Co.; 150 bls cotton, B. Cursondas & Co.; 1,000 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Lindeafee for Rollerd Dutt:—6 bls cotton, A. Abdul Reheman & Co.; 8,100 cwt. linseed oil cake, J. Paramand & Co. 8,000 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, J. Paramand & Co.; 2,200 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohamed.

For Hamburg:—110 bls cotton, A. Abdul Reheman; 82 bls cow hides, Agrakers Export Co.; 57 cwt. gun kadaya, P. Kooverjee & Co.

For Antwerp:—110 bls cotton, A. Abdul Reheman & Co.

S.S. Maur for Toronto:—1 bl. carpet, Cox & King & Co.

S.S. Salika for Genova:—110 bls cotton fly, K. Sakalchand.

For Hamburg:—445 mds. good stickhas, S. Essufbhoy; 2,220 cwt. kardi oil cakes, B. H. Lele; 4,000 cwt. rilseed oil cakes, Moosabhoy & Co.; 105 cwt. gunkadiya, Tamboli & Co.; 2,200 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, 900 cwt. cottonseed oil cakes, S. Banster & Co.

For Antwerp:—4,800 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, S. Banister & Co.; 2,500 cwt. gr. nut oil cakes, M. B. Co. Ltd.; 223 bls cotton fly, K. Sakalchand; 132 bls hang, Takarsee & Co.

S.S. Mandra for Hamburg:—1,001 cwt. myrabollens, A. Reuben.

S.S. Korrana for Dunkirk:—1,670 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

S.S. Kandenore for Shanghai:—1,000 big cotton Ralli Bros.; 500 bls cotton, Tol. Kaisha & Ltd.; 20 cwt. sandalwood billets, S. Nowrojee.

For Hongkong:—50 cwt. shark fins, E. M. Sroff; 85 cwt. shark fins, E. Medhin.

For Yokaichi:—1,000 bls cotton, T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—600 bls cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 500 bls cotton, M. Homersey, 300 bls cotton, A. Rambhagat & Co.; 1,000 bls cotton, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bls cotton, C. V. Jagjiwan & Co.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—434 bls cotton G. Dossa & Co.

For Kobe:—21 bls cotton, H. Ram-

## CRICKET FIXTURES

### DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA.

June, Sun. 10th.—Opening Match.
June, Sat. 16th.—The Maharashtra Cricket Club.
June, Sun. 17th.—The Yeravada Athletic Cricket Club.
June, Sun. 24th.—United Telgu Cricket Club.
July, Sun. 1st.—Fergusson College Poona.
July, Sat. 7th.—Recreation Cricket Club, Poona.
Julf, Sun. 8th.—Poona Sportsmen.
July, Sat. 14th.—The Bene-Israel Cricket Club, Poona.
July, Sun. 15th.—Law College, Poona.
July, Sat. 21st.—New English School, Poona.
July, Sun. 22nd.—Agricultural College, Poona.
July, Sat. 28th.—B. J. Medical School, Poona.
July, Sun. 29th.—Deccan College, Poona.
August, Sat. 4th.—New Poona College, Poona.
Sept. Sun. 2nd.—The Union Club, Kirkee.
Sept., Fri. 7th.—The Maharastra Young Cricketers, Bombay.
Sept., Sat. 8th.—New Maharastra Cricket Club, Dadar.
Sept., Sun. 9th.—Prabhu Young Cricket Club, Bombay.
Sept., Sun. 9th.—P. J. Hindu Gymkhana.
Sept., Sun. 16th.—The Rajaramian Association, Poona.
Sept., Mon. 17th.—The Young Zorastrian Cricket Club, Bombay.
Sept., Sat. 22nd.—The National Cricket Club, Bombay.
Sept., Sun. 23rd.—Deccan College Poona.
Sept., Sun. 23rd.—The Islam Gymkhana, Poona.
Sept., Sun. 30th.—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.
Oct., Sun. 7th.—The Maharastra Gymkhana, Poona.
Oct., Sun. 14th.—The Union Club Poona.
Oct., Sun. 28th.—Young Jolly Cricket Club, Wanowrie.

### SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB.

The cricket fixtures of the Shivaji Cricket Club Lalbag, Bombay, are as under:—

June 10 Sun.—Rovers vs. Cricketers.
June 17 Sun.—S. K. P. Athletic Sports Club.
June 24 Sun.—G. I. P. Rly. Time Office C. C.
July 8 Sun.—Mazagon C. C.
July 15 Sun.—Old Custom House C. C.
July 22 Sun.—J. N. Petit Orphanage.
July 29 Sun.—Young Bharat C. C.
Aug. 5 Sun.—Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association.
Aug. 12 Sun.—Sewri Young Cricketers.
Aug. 19 Sun.—Mazgaon Dock C. C.
Aug. 26 Sun.—Young Bhandari C. C.
Sept. 7 Fri.—Young Maratha C. C.
Sept. 22 Sat.—Wilson High School.
Sept. 30 Sun.—New Social Union C. C.
Oct. 7 Sun.—Indian Gymkhana Matunga.
Oct. 23 Tues.—Bombay Renown C. C.
Oct. 28 Sun.—Vile Parle Sporting Ass'n. (Return).
Nov. 4 Sun.—J. N. Petit Orphanage Return).
Nov. 12 Mon.—Parel United C. C.
Nov. 28 Sun.—Indian Gymkhana Return).
Nov. 25 Sun.—Dadar Republic Sporting C.

bhagat & Co.: 4 cwt. sandalwood powder, . Dhanjeebhoy.

## IMPORTS.

June 16.

S.S. Khandalla from Durban, Agents, . M. & Co.:—

71 boxes specie, 72 bars silver, 60 cs oranges, 752 tons coal.

From Beira:—296 cs oranges.

From Darsalam:—9 cs honey, 17 tusks, 23 cwt., 1 case, ivory, 11 bls oil zines, 1 bs old lead, 8 bls brass and copper, 11 bls cotton.

From Zanzibar:—415 bls cloos, 20 cs milk.

From Killindenie:—2 bds. lead sheets 50 pcs. iron squars, 30 cks. nails, 28 gs. waffle tusk, 2,890 bls cotton.

S.S. Sunada from Mulumia, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—

1,781 bgs. rice, 10 pcs. teak sleepers, 807 pts. teak squars, 1,865 pcs. 210 bds. shorts teak small stuffs, 64,511 pcs, 17,280 bds. teak scantlings, 2,119 pcs. teak port and planks, 648 bars pig lead, 17 bgs. lead dst, 30 cs block tins, 190 cs stripped shirting, 291 mds. empty iron drums.

From Corbin:—396 bls, 39 sacs rope, 3,111 bls. coir yarn.

From Ponnani:—1,056 bgs. coconuts, 50 jottas coir yarn.

From Calicut:—690 bgs. coconuts.

S. S. Gambhira from Bassein, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—

86,062 bgs. rice, 95 bgs beans.

S.S. Aungbeal from Rangoon, Agents, Burma Oil Co.:—

15,85,809 gals bulk kerosine, 2,113 sks. linseed oil, 25 kgs, mfrtg case, 40 pcs pig lead, 298 tks. kerosine.

# "SAK" AND INDIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

## A REPLY TO CHAMAN LAL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

LONDON, May 31.

Dear Comrade,

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of May 6 appeared an interview with Mr. Chaman Lal, M.L.A., on his departure to attend the Geneva hokey-pokey on the Labour question.

Asked if he had seen Mr. Saklatvala's letter regarding the last meeting of the E. C. of the Trade Union Congress, Mr. Chaman Lal said:

(1) "I have seen the letter written by Mr. Saklatvala. He has, unfortunately, not been in possession of the correct facts. The Workers' Welfare League of India was appointed as the agent in London of the Trade Union Congress originally at my distance and continued to act as such this year.

(2) "Their main duty was to keep in touch with the British Congress Executive and its affiliated organisations.

(3) "But we learnt that unless closer contact had been established with the British Trade Union Congress by us, the same executive desired that dealings with it by the Indian Trade Union Congress should be direct, eliminating all agencies.

(4) "In the circumstances the Indian Trade Union Congress executive had no option but to appoint the British Trade Union Executive as its agent in Great Britain."

Mr. Chaman Lal then paltered over the reversal of policy regarding Amsterdam, his remarks being so formless and undefined that I do not need to allude further to them.

On the subject of the Workers' Welfare League of India and its relations since the beginning of the A.I.T.U.C. (which it preceded, and with which it has been connected as agent in Great Britain ever since that beginning) I am qualified to give indisputable evidence, having been the founder of the League and Secretary thereof when Mr. Chaman Lal received his instructions and education from us in the matter of organising Indian Labour.

To give a resume in advance of my assertions, I declare that Mr. Saklatvala, who has been Secretary of the Indian Section of the League uninterruptedly from its foundation, is correct in every particular in his statements of fact regarding the relations of the League and the Congress.

Both he and I are in possession of the recorded minutes of every incident and stage in those relations. Can we both be wrong and Mr. Chaman Lal, who is a party to the reversal of policy of the Congress Committee, alone right?

The Workers' Welfare League was founded in 1917, and started its work of "keeping in touch with the British Congress Executive (though we don't call it by that name in this country) and its affiliated organisations", before there was an Indian Labour movement to tell us our "main duty."

We not only undertook that herculean task, but very ratidially addressed our efforts to all channels of the Labour movement.

That period, when we formulated our own duties, preceded even the faintest movement, or pretence of movement, in the ranks of English Trade Union officialdom for the organisation or support of Indian Labour.

I have labelled Mr. Chaman Lal's replies to your interviewer with distinguishing numbers and will refer to these.

(1) Mr. Joshi has stated that the putting of the resolution of appointment of our League on the agenda of Congress was his private act, and that he simply forgot it this year.

Now Mr. Chaman Lal states that the League was appointed at his instance.

That is of no importance; in any case I was appointed, and no one has had the courage to put the proposition to the Congress itself that the appointment be annulled.

What is of importance is to establish the correct picture of the causes and circumstances of that appointment.

Mr. Chaman Lal speaks to people who don't know, as if there were at that time British Labour movement ready and anxious to keep in touch with Indian Labour, and as if the Indian movement were denied and conscious of its proper police, at that time for the preservation of those beautiful relations.

Such a condition existed in neither country. Only the League foreshadowed and worked towards it; but the attitude of the main mass of Labour was indifference or sarcasm, in England; and as to India, I now come to that.

Mr. Chaman Lal did not merely propose off his own bat, with a generous and masterly gesture, that the poor little League should be entrusted with certain restricted duties. It was a far different tale.

Mr. Chaman Lal was in England, and so were other Indian youths and we used their presence to carry on part of our League work, the teaching and sending forth with our blessing (we had nothing more to give them) of missionaries. Their duties were nicely defined—and (in those days, not since the legislative honours and government appointment as Labour delegate or advisory assessor to holiday resorts period) Mr. Chaman Lal carried out his work quite well. We had the formation of the Congress followed by our appointment as its agents here.

(2) The appointment was not defined as mainly to keep in touch with the British Congress Executive. It would have been absurd, in view of the masterly inactivity of the central committees of the T. U. movement in England up to that time. It is disproved by Mr. Joshi's statement, that the A. I. T. U. C. committee and officers have always communicated directly with them. That is all right, precisely because "there was never anything in the agency of the League that opposed, obstructed or prevented direct dealings with any British organisation."

(3) "But," says Mr. Chaman Lal, "we learnt that ..... the said executive desired that dealings with it..... should be direct." Ho, ho, the cat's beginning to appear at the mouth of the bag! Just "when" did "we" learn? And who are "we"? Mr. Joshi assures the Indian Trade Union world that the omission from the agenda of the Congress was a pure accident. Therefore, at the time of the Congress, no one, at least not Mr. Joshi, could have "learnt" that the British T. U. General Council had asked for our dismissal from the agency of the Congress. It would therefore follow that at some time shortly prior to the Delhi meeting of the band of twenty persons who have taken on themselves to discharge us, without a vote of Congress or any chance of our defending our interests and those of the rank and file of Indian and English Labour, there 'was' a representation, hint, message, or whispered advice that we be "hurked" in Committee.

We demand to know who told Mr. Chaman Lal of this desire of the T. U. C. General Council for our elimination? We have received a specific assurance from Mr. Purcell in a London meeting that he gave no advice or hint on the matter. Then who conveyed it, and when?

I trust no one will regard this as a letter dealing with Mr. Joshi's recent "reply" to Mr. Saklatvala's criticisms. Nor do I wish it to be understood that I accept the statements of Mr. Joshi as beyond cavil. I hope to deal with them in another letter, as Mr. Joshi has made some mistakes in the incidents to which he alludes.

In the same sentence of Mr. Chaman Lal's to which I refer above, he adds the words "Unless closer contact had been established" meaning that the British T. U. movement (or rather the General Council) was yearning for close contact with Messrs. Chaman Lal and Joshi, and was being in some way kept at a distance by us, the Workers' Welfare League of India. Is it likely? Who wouldn't welcome any signs of co-operation? Have we not pleaded for it for years? Have we not met with almost (not quite, that would have been dire failure on our part) a total lack of response to the Indian interests. And, crushing blow to Mr. Chaman Lal's disingenuous suggestion, "did not the General Council itself," at the last British Congress, "oppose officially the sending of the Deputation to India," the very deputation which the Indian T. U. leaders would have Indians believe was the anxious spontaneous effort of the General Council?

Was not that deputation to India moved for by an affiliated organisation of the Workers' Welfare League, and at the direct request of the League?

Has not the League always kept in the closest touch with the Parliamentary Committee or the General Council? If this is denied, let the act of omission be specified.

Has not the League on some occasions actually formed joint deputations with the central authority of the British Trade Union movement?

(4) Mr. Chaman Lal says that the Indian Committee had no option, once someone unspecified had asked for an appointment as agent to be given exclusively to the General Council here, other than to do as they were asked.

We do not agree. When the employers ask the mill hands to negotiate direct, and not to allow agitators to stand between the two parties, the reply of good citizens is to insist upon recognised agents of the weaker element, for very good and sufficient reasons.

For all the expressions of goodwill from England, in this 11th year after our League work on the minds and prejudices of Englishmen, Labour and otherwise, the plain fact is, that British Labour is strongly opposed to the complete independence of India, and is at present committed to Labour Imperialism. It is in constant touch with Indians and English politicians who are opponents of the full Indian aspirations. Therefore while any advances on their part are a matter of honest gratification to us of the League, it stands to reason that it is madness to leave the 'agency' of Indian democracy in their hands. What Indian firm would consent to its English interests being put in the sole control of English men in London? Or can one conceive of France being represented in England by Sir Austen Chamberlain merely because he is an ally and a friend?

The Committee certainly had the option of replying: "The League has never refrained from the closest co-operation, often pressing it on you when you were unresponsive. We will instruct it to seek further means of contact, meanwhile we desire as agent a body with Indian and not solely English control."

To stop now, though much has still to be written, I assert emphatically that our appointment as agent was never as stated but was to represent the A. I. T. U. in all matters consistent with the resolutions of Congress. I also state that we have a fine record of co-operation with the P. C. and G. C. of the T. U. movement here. I also inform the T. U. world of India that we do not recognise the legality of the dismissal by the A. I. T. U. C. C., as such a fundamental question of policy should be voted on by the body who appointed us, not by a Committee.

I not only appeal for space for this letter, but bespeak in advance further hospitality in your columns, in order to correct some misinterpretations appearing in the alleged reply of Mr. Joshi to the strictures of Mr. Saklatvala. On the present occasion I can only refer to a sample: Mr. Joshi stated that he informed the League, when the usual resolution of appointment was omitted by accident from the Congress agenda, that the appointment could continue subject to review by the Committee. As a matter of fact, Mr. Joshi wrote not one word about the Committee reviewing the appointment. He said, "The failure which is only due to oversight, should not make any difference, as the 'formality can still be passed' by the Executive Council, and in the meantime, in my authority as General Secretary, I shall maintain the same relations with you as I did before, and you can still consider yourself as our agent in Great Britain on the same conditions as before."

A slightly different picture, all will admit.

That was written on 23rd December 1927. What happened between then and the Delhi Committee meeting? Who informed the "We" that the League was to be shouldered out of relationship, with its 75 British organisations and its huge and successful Conferences? Come now, out with it!

Yours fraternally,
ARTHUR FIELD,
Founder and First Secretary of the League
18, Featherston Buildings Holborn London, Eng.

# BARDOLI AND MR. GINWALA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In yesterday's publication of your paper appears a wise letter from a Congressman inducing Mr. Ginwalla to resign his seat in the Council at once. Our friend has left no reason unshown for which Mr. Ginwala's resignation has been an imminent necessity. But think the matter should be paid more weighty consideration than to be blown away thus by the blasts of emotion. Every one should look before he leaps. He should consult the antecedents as well as try to see the consequences in the light thereof. Those who have resigned their seats, it was indeed, a necessity with them and they have done their part admirably well. Now before asking any of our M.L.C. friends to resign their seats, we think it a part of our duty to see if any such act of resignation is likely to bring the relentless Government to book. If not is there any other necessity that immediately calls for one's resignation? The public is fully aware of the effect that has resulted from the several resignations already tendered. If Mr. Ginwala's resignation remains to add to the full weight that is required to move the inexorable Government, he should resign his seat in the Council in no time. Otherwise, Mr. Ginwala by his forthwith resignation of his seat and offering himself again for re-election would only move the Government once more to laughter. It is not at all a question of "risk" "remote" or "near". A man of Mr. Ginwala's type, if we are not wrong, cares very little for a seat in the Council. He will serve his country whether he is in or out of the Council. No amount of threatening or intimidation, insult or disgrace, will find a man of his mettle to swerve an inch from the path of service to the country.

Besides, one can hardly think that a sincere and conscientious worker, and a man of calm and cool judgment like Mr. Ginwala is sleeping over the points at issue of the day. When the act of resignation has failed to create the least impression on the Government with regard to the weight and importance of the Bardoli affairs, who can conscientiously desire to take a thing which he has once given up for the sake of honour? Who will go to lick up and taste the spittle once thrown out of the mouth considering it pernicious? It is desirable that Mr. Ginwala with all his abilities and influence he can command, should conduct his activity in some other right direction by which he can succeed to fully retaliate the defiant attitude of the Government. Let him now equip himself for a full fight trying his last to induce all the other members of the Council, at least the non-official section or at least a majority to rally round the banner at Bardoli to present a united front to the bureaucratic policy, to paralyse it in its every other step and thus fight out the cause to the finish. Who can say that these have not been the labour of Mr. Ginwala's thought since the Bardoli affairs have been assuming a graver aspect? If so, is one justified to say that unless Mr. Ginwala resigns he is to be considered as a man who has preferred his seat in the "Country's League". Or is there any justification in suggesting a wise and sagacious man like Mr. Ginwala to do this and this alone without asking him to think over the matter? Or does it necessarily follow that because a man was backed by a party he should act up to the whims and caprices of each and all the members thereof? It would, indeed, be an unjust fiat if the people think so. We, therefore, find no wisdom nor prudence in dictating a man like Mr. Ginwala to follow a certain line of action but appeal to him to consider the pros and cons of every matter regarding the country's cause and take the best possible steps to render greater amount of service to the country. For, Bardoli, unless the Government yields, will bring in a number of graver political problems that will run counter to the interests of the public and as such they require a good number of sincere and honest workers like Mr. Ginwala in the Council, who should be better advised to be prepared to be equal to the occasion than to fritter away a great amount of time and energy in vain for shameful re-election.—Yours etc.

ONE IN THE KNOW.

Bombay, June 16.

# RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING AT POONA

## DEMAND FOR AMALGAMATION

(From a Correspondent.)

Lately a meeting of Railway workers was held at Poona in the compound of the station under the presidency of Mr. D. R. Thengdi.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. This meeting of the Railway Workers at Poona requests the Managing Committee of the G.I.P. Railway Staff and the G.I.P. Railway Employees' General Union to bring about amalgamation of both the existing unions.

2. This meeting of the Railway Workers at Poona requests the Agent to redress the following grievances of theirs as soon as possible:—

(1) Racial discrimination should be removed.

(2) Leave rules should be amended.

(3) Promotion should be regularised.

(4) Quarters and clothing to menials should be given.

(5) Fare passes should be available by mail trains, the fares for mail having amended as ordinary.

(6) Allowance for free quarters should be given in case free quarters are not given.

3. This meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Staff at Poona condemns the intolerably harassing actions of the A.T.S., Bombay, V.T., D.T.M., Bombay and D.V.S., Byculla for discharging the Indian staff without justification and inflicting heavy punishments.


## Wonders of Psychic Power

And miracles of Astrology by the Unrivalled astrologer of the East, Bhavaj Bhushan Prof. PRAKASARAO, Premier Astrologer of India who has nearly 100,000 clients living in India, America, Europe and Africa, etc. and author of several books on Astrology.

Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Apply to:—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU. vizianagram City.

## A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Meeting to take steps to give send off to Mr. Y. J. Meherally, Students Brotherhood, Chowpatty, 6 p.m., Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding.

## OBITUARY

MASTER—Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master died on Sunday (17th inst.) at 6 p.m. (aged 73). Funeral ceremony begins to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at his residence Burlington House, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, opp. Hughes Road.

### SIR D. M. PETIT GYM. INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Gymnastic Institution will be held on Saturday (the 7th prox.) at 5-20 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the Institution at Cruisktank Rotd behind Elphinstone High School.

### VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collestion:—

(1) Leopard cub (Felis Pardus) by Capt. Morrison. (2) Leopard (Full Grown)—Felis Pardus by Khan Saheb D. H. Bhiwandiwalla. (3) Four horned Antelope (Tetracerous Quadricornis) by Mr. G. S. Bhansali. (4) Two Indian Pea-fowls (Pavo Cristatus) by Mr. Cawasji Dorabji. (5) Spotted Deer (Cervus Axi) by the Trustees and the Secretary of the Bombay Panjrapole.

### SUPPORT TO RENT ACT BILL

A meeting of the tenants of Dwarkadas buildings, Sandhurst Road, will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to support the Rent Act Bill (Bill No. XIII of 1928) of Mr. Narayandas Bechar.

### MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The office of the Mutual Helping Society is removed from 226 Charni Road to Foras Road Improvement Trust Block no 18 (room No. 25) from the 1st inst. where the Society has kept a free dispensary. The dispensary is open from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 12 p.m. to 1-30 p.m., daily Sundays exdepted.

### MARKET-STALLHOLDERS CLOSE SHOPS.

To-day (Monday) the question of demanding deposit money will be considered by the Municipal Corporation when all the markets will be kept closed at 2 o'clock in order that the stallholders might go and attend the Corporation meeting.

### MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI.

The Annual General Meeting of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali and Mogaveera Clerks' Union, was held at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall lately under the Presidentship of Dr. A. S. Pai. The report for the years 1926-27 was adopted, after which, prizes were distributed to volunteers and students of the Night School conducted by the Society.

Speeches were made by Dr. K. H. Rao, Messrs. Wamanrao, Gaithonde and others praising the Society for the excellent work that was being done towards the uplift of the community. The President spoke at length in the course of which he pointed out methods for collecting funds etc., and suggested a building scheme in Bombay which was much appreciated by the audience.

### RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN PERSIA.

With reference to the report which was published some time ago that Islamic religious instructions were compulsory in all educational institutions in Persia, Mr. J. Kaihan, the Persian Consul-General at Bombay is pleased to inform the "Iran League" that he has authoritatively elicited the information from his Hone Government that Islamics are obligatory on Mussalman students alone, and that the pupils of non-Mussalman faiths are wholly exempted.

### MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE BOMBAY.

In a meeting of the Governing Council of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, held lately under the presidentship of Mr. Morarjee Mulraj Khatau, it was resolved to notify to the general public that the management of the League's affairs have been put upon a more businesslike and efficient basis, the expenditure economised and means adopted as also projected for widening its activities and usefulness.

### THE FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay will be held on Tuesday (the 19th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute's Office (Temple of Co-operation 9 Bake House Lane.)

# INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

## BOMBAY PREPARES ROUSING RECEPTION

### CHARITY MATCH ON FRIDAY

After a record-smashing tour in Europe and after winning the Olympic Championship at Amsterdam, the Indian Hockey Team, who are now sailing homeward, will arrive in Bombay on Friday next.

They have not merely shown themselves champions of the world at Hockey for the ensuing year. They have shed a lasting fame on their country's name in the world of sport by creating a new standard of play in a game, by exhibiting not only superior skill but by the introduction of superior methods of play, which came as revolution to exponents and critics of the game in the West.

While every one is enthusiastic about the achievements of the team, those that have been responsible for sending them and the guarantors are partly concerned about the deficit of Rs. 19,000. It will be remembered that the estimated expenses of the team was about Rs. 45,000 and it is a matter of surprise that all India cannot produce that money.

The Western India Hockey Association for the second time has arranged an exhibition match between the champions and a Bombay team and everybody is eager to see whether Bombay who beat them once will repeat the feat.

The match will be played on the Co-operage on June 22nd at 5-45 p.m. The Western India Football Association have been very kind in allowing the use of the ground and the stand which has room for more than two thousand people under cover. Rates of admissions will be:—

RESERVED SEATS.

Council Stand ..... Rs. 10
Grand Stand ..... Rs. 5

UNRESERVED SEATS.

Grand Stand ..... Rs. 2.
Open Side ..... As. 8.

The W. I. H. A. have obtained permission to enclose the free sides where admission may be secured for 8 annas only.

There is already a rush for seats at Messrs. S. Rose and Co. and it is anticipated that the stand will be filled to its utmost capacity.

The Bombay team for Friday's match will practically be the same as that which played last time except for a new left-half in place of Butterfield who is out of Bombay. Brewin of the Poona Rangers has accepted the invitation to fill the vacancy.

The team will be:—

F. Cowton, J. Abreo, Mackenzie, F. Ogden, O. Massey, F. Brewin, Smith, Milne, Muller, Long, and Willis.

The game will be refereed by Messrs. J. James and Cyriaco De Souza.

RECPTION TO THE TEAM.

On arriving the team will be received by the Council of the Western India Hockey Association and the representatives of the local Gymkhanas. The Governor of Bombay is sending an A.-D.-C. with a letter of welcome to be handed to the Captain of the team. Besides this the citizens are also preparing a rousing reception.

A circular signed by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Reginald Ford and Messrs. Rahimtulla M. Chinoy, S. T. Shephard, S. A. Brelvi, B. G. Horniman and others has been issued to many prominent citizens of Bombay, among whom are Sir P. Thakurdas, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwalla, Salebhoy Barodawalla, Dr Cosmos Fernandes, H. B. Clayton, requesting them to form a committee to give the Indian Olympic team a rousing welcome and a public entertainment on behalf of the city on their arrival. The signatories proposed to organise a public welcome at the Ballard Pier, to entertain the team at a public reception in some suitable hall and to present a purse towards the sum of Rs. 19,000 which is still required to make up the deficit in the fund subscribed for their expenses. The gentlemen to whom the circular has been sent will meet in the Corporation Hall of Monday evening and finally decide their plans for the reception. All contributions to the Olympic Hockey Team Fund may be sent to S. Bhattacharjee, Hon. Secretary, Western India Hockey Association, Central Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

# SETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI

## AGAIN SEVERELY BEATEN

A correspondent from Cutch Mandvi informs us that Mr. Goculdas Khimji a popular worker of the Cutchi people, has been again severely beaten by some persons. Exactly at this time last year Mr. Goculdas was assaulted by some unknown persons at Bhuj. He was waylaid there and mercilessly attacked last year. The culprits have not been found as yet. The people of Cutch have learnt with great pain that their popular leader has again been beaten severely at Mandvi. Will the Police of Mandvi succeed in arresting those who are endangering the life of such self-less workers?

# A TREAT TO CRICKETERS

## FRIENDS UNION BEAT PARSI GYMKHANA

### COLAH AND GODAMBE IN BOWLING FORM

By far the best match witnessed this season was played between the Parsee Gymkhana and the Friends Union Cricket Club on Sunday before an unusually large crowd of holiday makers. On either side there were reputed quadrangular players and the crowd fully realised their expectations and were treated to sparkling cricket. The Gymkhana lost to the visitors by 57 runs after a close match.

FRIENDS UNION'S TALL SCORE.

Electing to bat first the Friends Union sent in Mehta and Gorakshakar to face the bowling of Marshall and Kapadia. Marshall clean bowled Gorakshakar when the score was only 5. Mehta settled down when S. S. Dongre joined him and the score went up to 59 when Dongre was caught by Kapadia off Marshall. Godambe joined Mehta and their partnership realised many runs. Both batsmen played a very good game and drove every lose ball to the boundary. At 143 Mehta deserted his partner after he had scored 48 which included 2 sixes and 5 four's.

COLAH IN BOWLING FORM.

Colah then took charge of the ball and was responsible for 5 wickets for 6 runs apiece. His length puzzled the batsmen and the whole side was out for 193 runs. Godambe knocked off 44 runs which included 5 four's.

The Parsis opened well but soon found things difficult against the bowling of Talpade and Godambe both whom bowled steadily. Inspite of this F. E. Kapadia made a bold stand and had it not been for his 62 his side should have suffered a heavier defeat. He played a correct but restrained game and hit 5 four's and was unbeaten when the stumps were drawn for the day. Colah was unlucky and was caught when he was only 3. The whole side was out for 135 and thus the Friends Union won by 57 runs.

Scores:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

C N Mehta, c Dalal b Marshall 48, Gorakshakar, b Marshal 4, S S Dongre c Kapadia b Marshall 23, S R Godambe, C. Tarapore b Kapadia 44, R S Naik, b Colah 35, V S Dongre, b Colah 3, Kapadia, c Tarapore b Kapadia 10, D A Shete, b Colah 0, D S Talpade, b Colah 4, Patil, c M Kapadia b Colah 11, Welkar, (not out) 1, Extras 6, Total 192.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Colah 5 wickets for 29, Marshall 3 for 70, Kapadia 2 for 21.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J Havewalla, c Dongre b Talpade 12, B J Spencer, b Godambe 6, S H M Colah, c Mehta b Godambe 3, F E Kapadia (not out) 62, M G Kapadia, b Talpade 3, N. D Marshall, c Gorakshakar b Talpade 1, H J Engineer, b Talpade 6, M P Dalal, c Mehta b Godambe 7, K J Modi, c Kapadia b Godambe 15, R D Kurawalla l.b.w., Dongre 2, F Tarapore (did not bat) 0. Extras 18. Total 135.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Godambe 4 wickets for 40 runs, Talpade 4 for 53, S S Dongre 1 for 11.

HINDU GYM. "B".

The Hindu Gymkhana "B" drew with the Deshbandhu C. C.

Scores:—

HINDU GYM. "B".—(1st Innings).

A G Gupte, 27, K P Dargalkar 21, H M Kapadia 1, A N Gokhale 11, S R Desai 7, V C Parekh 7, J G Paranjpye 1, B S Dalaya 0, B G Phadnis 0, Ganapati Iyer 8, C K N Iyer (not out) 10. Extras 6, Total 99.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Vaidya 1 wicket for 36, John 6 for 32, Patharpekar 1 for 11.

DESHABANDHU C. C.

Thakur 1, Nabar 0, Bhalekar 16, Rajyadhaksha 23, Kade 10, Ambre 4, Vaidya 1, John 1, Patharpekar (not out) 33, Pathare 0, Veling 10. Extras 2. Total 101.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—A N Gokhale 6 wickets for 37 runs, A G Gupte 2 for 42.

HINDU GYM. "B".—(2nd Innings).

Dalaya 9, Gupte 0, Dargalkar 9, C K N Iyer 0, H M Kapadia 9, V C Parekh 0, B G Phadnis 5, A N Gokhale (not out) 32, Extras 2, Total (for 6 wickets) 66.

DESHABANDHU C. C.

Ambre (not out) 20, Rajyadhaksha 17, Nabar (not out) 2. Extras 4, Total (for 1 wicket) 43.

CUSTOMS VS. MACKINON.

The Customs Athletic Club defeated the Mackinon's C. C. by 100 runs.

Scores:—

CUSTOMS ATHLETIC CLUB.

Milne 23, Cowton 12, Syed M 44, Wagle R 6, Abraham 54, Greenfield 0, Thornber K 3, Thornber C 2, Filgett 29, Clarke 3, Hafiz 2, Extras 3. Total 181.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Larkin 3 wickets for 54, D'Souza 3 for 31, Ezekeil 3 for 31.

MACKINON McKENZIE C. C.

Ezekeil 33, Wadia 0, Rane 0, Bowne 20, Mobedjina 4, Janion 0, D D'Souza 0, Mavji 1, Kodkal 3, Larkin 15, Ragina 3, Extras 2. Total 81.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—Wagle R 5 wickets for 37 runs, Clarke 4 for 42.

# ARABIAN SEA CURRENT FEEBLE

## DUST STORMS IN THE PUNJAB

The following is the summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Saturday, the 16th of June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The depression over south Bengal remains practically stationary and the Bay current is active in Burma and Bengal. The Arabian Sea current is feeble. The disturbed conditions over northwest India have given duststorms in the Punjab with light rain in the extreme north.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in southeast Bengal and Arakan.

Burma.—Rainfall has been widespread in Lower Burma, and local in Upper Burma; Mergui has had 1.3," Bassein 1.3," Diamond Island 1.6," Tavoy 6.8," Amherst 4.7," Rangoon 3.6," Akyab 4.0," Kyaukpyu 2.55" and Bhamo 0.9." Skies are overcast in Lower Burma, and moderately to heavily clouded in Upper Burma. The other climatic conditions are normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and local in the rest of the division; Cherrapunji has had 1.7," Cox's Bazar 1.6," Narayanganj 1.2," Barisal 1.9," Calcutta 2.0," Sangor Island 1.9," Jessore 1.7," Burdwan 1.7," Balasore 0.5," Cuttack 0.4," Darjiling 2.7," Darbhanga 2.8" and Naya Dumka 1.5." Skies are moderately clouded in Assam, and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Assam. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Orissa.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Local rain is reported from the Kumaon hills and Central India West, and a few falls from the United Provinces West and the Central Provinces East; Bareilly reports 0.3," Nowgong 0.5" and Pendra 1.5." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south of the United Provinces, and locally in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature was below normal in Central India East. The highest maximum temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Agra and Jhansi.

Northwest India.—Rain has fallen locally on the Punjab hills and in Kashmir, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab East and North. Gulmarg reports 0.4," Sonamarg 0.3" and Murree 0.5." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat and parts of Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the Punjab, and locally in defect in Gujarat. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Kashmir. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 118 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—Nearly general rain is reported from the Konkan and Malabar, and local rain from Coorg; Mangalore has had 1.0" and Mercara 0.3." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual along the east coast. Cuddalore has recorded the highest maximum temperature of 103 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Earthquake Report.—Two earthquake shocks both of slight intensity and apparently at a common origin about three thousand miles away recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at eleven hours fifty-one minutes and twenty-two hours fifty-five minutes on Friday, the 15th June.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—June 15th, Maungdaw (Akyab) 7.8 inches and Sondoway (Kyaukpyu) 6.3 inches.

# HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH WEST BENGAL

## BOMBAY MONSOON FEEBLE

POONA, June 17.

The depression over south Bengal is deep and is still stationary. It has caused heavy rain in Arakan and south west Bengal. Burdwan reports ten inches of rain. Bombay monsoon remains feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bihar, and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in the United Provinces west, Central Provinces east and Hyderabad south.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Amherst two, Rangoon three, Bassein seven, Kyaukpyu nine, Lashio one, Mergui, Akyab Cherrapunji and Cox's Bazar one and a half, Barisal, Calcutta Sangor Island and Balasore two, Burdwan ten, Jessore, Bogra Sambalpur, and Chaibasa one, Hukito a one and a half, Darbhanga a half, Agra, Bombay, Hyderabad Deccan and Mercara a quarter and Cochin one.

Forecast: An increase of rain in southeast Bengal and an extension of duststorms in northwest India.—A. P.

Bombay, June 17.

The Bombay monsoon remains feeble. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South. Skies are practically clear in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Upper Sind, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperatures were above normal in parts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the Madras Coast North. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 115 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—An extension of duststorms in northwest India.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Agra | 0.18" |
| Mainpuri | 0.06" |
| Jubbulpore | 0.04" |
| Ratnagiri | 0.61" |
| Marmugao | 0.03" |
| Karwar | 0.13" |
| Belgaum | 0.03" |
| Aurangabad | 0.02" |
| Hyderabad | 0.37" |
| Mangalore | 0.30" |
| Cochin | 0.97" |
| Trivandrum | 0.48" |
| Coconada | 0.01" |
| Colombo | 0.02" |

BOMBAY:

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.—Colaba Observatory 0.36".

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 19.94". (14.69" above normal.)

St. George's Hospital 0.20".

J. J. Hospital 0.19.

Maximum temperature 88 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 80 deg. (normal).

# N. S. D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND

## REVIEW OF LAST YEAR'S WORK

The annual report of the N. S. D. Industrial Home for The Blind has been just published. The Home for the blind was originally started in 1917 and is at present located at 3rd Kumbharwada Lane Northbrooke Street (Bombay 4) in the premises handed over to the Blind Relief Association by the Administrator General of Bombay under the provision of the Will of the late Seth Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji whose name, therefore, the Home now bears. This Home is working under the auspices of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay.

Rs. 1227/9/- were received as donations from the Public during 1927. The monthly expenses of this Home come to about Rs. 400/ which are met from the funds in the hands of the Administrator General and from the charitable contributions from the public.

The Industrial Home for the Blind aims at securing remunerative work for the Blind and looks after their wants. The inmates of the Home are taught canework, music &c., which enable them to take out an honest and independent livelihood, and prevent them from becoming beggars. During the year 1927, the blind boys turned out work of the value of Rs. 1,108/3/. There were 13 inmates at the end of the year 1927.

Instruction in instrumental and vocal music is given by the Blind musicians at the Home on very moderate terms.

Secretary . The appeals to the public not to forget the Blind inmates of the Home on festive occasions and other functions. Gifts of coin or kind, are much appreciated by the Home with gratitude.

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1928.

If there are any class of workers who as "toilers of the pen" obtain a most precarious livelihood, they are the "letter writers" found camping themselves on footpaths or verandahs of post-offices.

* * *

If it is the footpath which must serve as the "office" for the letter-writer, his misery is great during the monsoon. Customers fall off. The illiterate crowd of villagers surrounding him dwindles as it does not like to dictate to the amanuensis under drenching rain.

* * * * *

But why should this type of calling exist at all? Is it not a sign of India's persisting illiteracy? It should disappear at least in the cities, if only the next generation receives the benefit of compulsory primary education.

* * *

The fraternity of letter-writers flourished remarkably in the Turkey of Abdul Hamid's days. Mr. Brailsford gives an interesting account of his experience at their hands.

* * *

On Christmas Day, while travelling in Macedonia, he wished to send a telegram of affectionate greeting to a relative who was also voyaging in that land.

* * *

He sought out a scribe in the market place, and asked him to translate in Turkish the message. "My love to you", ran the telegram, "I hope to be with you on Christmas Day."

* * *

The relative was astonished to receive a telegram which when interpreted advised her "to keep calm, buy wool, and knit it."

* * *

The "Englishman" of Calcutta laments that Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in his latest utterance in London forgot an important point.

* * *

The Anglo-Indian journal mentions that the important point is that "the goodwill of the Paramount Power has got to be won at every stage before any progress in India can be made."

* * *

"Do Pooja, do Pooja, children, continue doing Pooja—then one day I shall advance you on the road to responsible Government." That's the Anglo-Indian conception of the Paramount Power's exhortation to the Indian people.

* * *

But the Poojah business has been overdone. A new generation of Indians has grown up which knows not the moderate litany of petitions and gentle protests. Anglo-India may as well note this.

* * *

The Tory Government in England is rushing to its doom. There is no doubt about it. Even the London correspondent of the "Planters' Journal and Agriculturist" has discovered it.

* * *

"Even the most ardent supporters of the Tory Government", he says, "are growing weary about its assinine efforts." His special wrath is directed against Mr. Churchill. Mr. Churchill, he declares, "displays a total disregard for everything and everybody."

* * *

I don't know that this is quite true, but there is no donbt that he shows a total disregard of the fact that there are limits to people using buttons.

* * *

His buttons tax has already induced sartorial experts to invent buttonless apparel.

* * *

"Your husband looks at every pretty girl. That's a thing mine never does."

"No, I shouldn't think he had ever done it in his life."

# DR. DINSHAW B. P. MASTER DEAD

## A ZEALOUS CORPORATOR

We regret to announce the death at the age of 73, of Dr. Dinshaw Bomanji Pestonji Master, L.M. & S., J.P., a very active member of the Bombay Corporation elected by the rate-payers of the C Ward. Dr. Master used to take keen interest in all civic questions, but he had specialised in the sanitary and hygienic problems of the City and he always took the popular view in ridding the city of dirt and disease, during his membership of the Corporation for over two decades. And the electors used to mark their appreciation of his valuable work by electing him often with a large majority over many of the more influential candidates. By his death, the City has lost an honest and zealous Corporator.

# KNOCKED DOWN BY VICTORIA

## OLD MAN DIES ON SPOT

A fatal accident occurred on Friday last when an old Mahomedan, Haji Mohamadkhan Alikhan, aged 80, was knocked down by a hack Victoria near the old site of the "Parsi Statue".

The son of the deceased in his evidence, deposed that his father was blind of one eye and could not see properly with the other, as there was a cataract in it. The driver of the Victoria gave evidence that he shouted hard but his shoutings were not either heard or heeded by the old man who died on the spot almost immediately. At an inquest held over the body of the man on Sunday morning, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by internal haemorrhage from rupture of the heart due to his having been also a cataract in it. The driver of the Victoria.

# TOPIWALLA MEMORIAL FUND

## HELP FOR AGRICULTURAL TRAINING.

The Committee of the Anant Shiwajee Desai Topiwala Memorial Fund Society have offered to grant to the Gokhale Education Society's S. P. Hakimji High School Rs. 2,000/- for the construction of a farm-House and Rs. 900/- annually for starting and conducting a class of agriculture at Bordi to be named Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwajee Topiwala agricultural class.

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*The Bombay Chronicle.*
MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1928.

# THE NATION'S HERO

The unveiling ceremony of the Shivaji statue at Poona on Saturday last is a unique, if belated, recognition of the greatness of one of India's illustrious heroes. Infinitely lesser men, including some who have done the greatest injury to the country, have had in recent times statues erected in their honour at the expense of the deluded public. But it is sad to think, though it may be in keeping with the bitter irony of modern Indian history, that it has taken India nearly three centuries to raise a fitting memorial to Shivaji, one of her greatest heroes. More than a quarter of a century ago efforts were made by leaders like Lokamanya Tilak to commemorate in some suitable form the name of Shivaji. But officials regarded and treated these efforts as part of seditious propaganda. Referring to these efforts Sir Leslie Wilson said in his speech at the unveiling ceremony: "There was a time when attempts were being made to use the memory of Shivaji as a political weapon and efforts were not lacking to associate it with party or sectional sentiments." It was perfectly legitimate on the part of political leaders to derive inspiration and persuade others to derive inspiration from the name of Shivaji in their struggle for national freedom. Such attempts are still being made and will be and ought to continue to be made. But while the propaganda was necessarily initiated by a section of the public, it was never intended to be a party or sectional propaganda. It was openly a national propaganda and that is precisely why the officials suspected and misrepresented it. It was only after the memorable exploits of the people of Maharashtra in the last war that official suspicions of the Shivaji propaganda were hushed and many were encouraged to resume the idea of a suitable Shivaji Memorial. If Lokamanya Tilak were alive in 1921 and if the wishes of the people could prevail, his might have been the honour of laying the foundation-stone of the Memorial. But as fate decreed otherwise, that honour went to H. R. E. the Prince of Wales. Thanks to the zeal and earnest efforts of the Princes of Maharashtra, especially of the late Maharajas of Gwalior and Kolhapur and the present Maharaja of Kolhapur, the President of the All-India Shivaji Memorial Committee, the Memorial has assumed an All-India scale and importance and has fairly been consummated. To these Princes and to all others who have contributed to the success of the Memorial India will for ever be grateful. Special thanks are due to the Memorial Committee for insisting upon the statue being executed by an Indian only and to Mr. Karmarkar, the talented sculptor, for his achievement.

The tributes offered to the memory of Shivaji at the unveiling ceremony, the messages from the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy and other officials and ex-officials were all worthy of the occasion. All are now agreed on regarding Shivaji as an extraordinarily great soldier and statesman. As the Maharaja of Kolhapur observed, the Memorial Statue will not only remind millions of the magnificent work Shivaji did in his days but will be a source of noble inspiration for ages to come. The Prince of Wales rightly observes that "the monument will stand for all time as a testimony to Maratha greatness in the arts of peace as well as those of war." One can legitimately broaden this sectional tribute and say that this monument, like the memories of Akbar and the Rani of Jhansi, is a standing testimony to India's greatness in the arts of peace as well as those of war. Sir Leslie Wilson, who has had the honour of unveiling the statue, truly observes that Shivaji is regarded as an Indian hero and hopes that the memorial, which is the work of many Indians irrespective of caste or creed, will be a symbol of unity. So it will be. And in her present travails India will yet produce many another Shivaji till her honour is vindicated by her sons. Indians, however, should first learn to value their heroes right. There is a good deal of hero-worship in India. It needs to be organised. Many have suggested before that heroes like Shivaji, Akbar and that great heroine, the Rani of Jhansi, who fought and bled with her Hindu and Muslim comrades in the war of Indian Independence, whether or not they have statues in their honour, should have one day in the year sacred to them. And these Heroes' Days should be celebrated all over the country with every form of popular demonstration. The suggestion needs to be seriously considered by our patriots.

The memories of true heroes are fountains of perennial inspiration. Shivaji was a hero of heroes. He was born a patriot and by his intense earnestness infused patriotism into even the common folk about him, welded them into a compact people regardless of caste or creed, and with their help carved out, against tremendous odds, an Empire and established in it the reign of freedom, law and tolerance. What he did for Maharashtra in his time future Shivajis have to do for India. The task now is only wider but to that task must be brought the same spirit of intense patriotism, unity and organisation that inspired Shivaji. May that proud statue, which now surveys from the heights of Maharashtra the ruins of his Empire and the down-trodden condition of the whole of India, which seems to reproach his sisters and brothers for their passivity and to urge them to march forward to victory or death, may that proud statue, in the words of the Maharaja of Kolhapur, "help to keep the spirit which animated the people of Shivaji, burning bright and clear for all times to come."

# FRIGHTFUL AND UN-CIVILIZED.

"As I saw the darkness, the stench, disease, and as I heard their determination to remain in that condition for months rather than abandon their cattle to the tender mercies of the Japti officers, I could not help thinking that the imagination which conceived the dire Japti methods, the severity which had enforced them and the policy which had sanctioned them were difficult to be found outside the pages of a history of medieval times." In these vivid words Mr. K. M. Munshi has, in his letter to the Governor, summed up all that could be said about the martial law on a miniature scale which, with the sanction of the Government of Bombay, prevails in Bardoli. Mr. Munshi went to Bardoli to see things for himself. If he did not go there to scoff at the ways of the Satyagrahis he at least went there as one sceptical about the efficacy of the methods adopted by the latter, under the guidance of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, to secure justice for themselves. He has returned from Bardoli with a conviction not only of the justice of the cause of the Bardoli people but of the propriety and efficacy of the action they have taken to vindicate that cause and, more, of his own duty as a patriot and a true representative of the people who cannot tolerate the existence of a grievous wrong done to them. The letter which he has addressed to the Government is a document on which he deserves the congratulations of all right-thinking men and women in the Presidency, constituting as it does a complete vindication of the people of Bardoli and a crushing indictment of the Government of Bombay.

After drawing attention to the fact—a fact which cannot be over-emphasised—that those who are leading the movement in Bardoli are scrupulously averse to importing any political significance into their activities unless the Government drives them to do so, their demand being only for an independent enquiry, Mr. Munshi says: "It is time that Government came to recognise that as an extreme measure of protest Civil Disobedience—which panic-mongers describe as a seditious movement—has come to stay in the public life of India; that some of the leaders of the movement, however undesirable they may be considered, are the best brains and the noblest souls in the country, and that neither fear nor favour is likely to swerve them from their self-laid path of duty." The significance of these words coming from one of Mr. Munshi's school of politics will, we hope, be not lost on the Government of Bombay. Non-payment of taxes may embarrass a Government, but it is as strictly constitutional as the resignation of Mr. Munshi. In a self-governing country it is not resorted to because the people there being supreme have the power to dethrone a Government that acts unconstitutionally, that is, defies them. In India, the people have not the power to secure a parliamentary change in the personnel of Government when a crisis occurs. The only way open to them, when all usual methods fail, to see that their will prevails, is to exercise their inherent right to resort to direct action; for even in India the people are supposed to be governed with their consent. But direct action can be resorted to only by those who have the disciplined strength to suffer. Mr. Munshi's description of the spirit which animates the people of Bardoli deserves to be read by every one who is anxious to realise the situation in that Taluka. "The cheap sneers of lofty bureaucrats, the extraordinarily severe sentences for technical offences, the thunders of arrogant proclamations and the official sabre-rattling have ceased to excite anything but ridicule" and "men laugh at your Government's attempts at terrorisation." "They have borne well and are prepared to brave more.....Spirit such as this it would be unwise even for the British Government to attempt to deride or crush."

Mr. Munshi says he has described the true facts about Bardoli "in the hope that personal experiences of men like myself may at least awaken in Your Excellency and the members of your Government a desire to make personal investigations." Mr. Munshi, we are afraid, is hoping against hope. For, it is clear by now that the men who constitute the Government of this Presidency to-day are, as we stated the other day, men too small for occasions and crises which require vision and statesmanship. For, if they had vision and statesmanship they would have deputed their chief to Bardoli to make investigations himself, to ask the people what ailed them and to try to look at things with their eyes as well as his own and not surrendered themselves completely to the men on the spot and the Revenue officials, who in order to cover up their own incompetency and the arbitrariness of their methods of assessment, have secured a blank cheque by threatening a revolt. And when small men mishandle a big issue, the inevitable happens—the mockery of justice to which Mr. Munshi refers with the vehement disgust of a lawyer, and the methods of frightfulness unworthy of a Government with any pretensions to be called civilised. Mr. Munshi writes: "I propose to write to a few members of the Legislative Council to assist me in an examination of the methods adopted. From the little I saw I can assure Your Excellency that the scrutiny will disclose facts which neither as a British statesman nor as a gentleman, you will be inclined either to justify or exculpate." Sir Leslie Wilson's failure as a statesman is writ large over the history of Bardoli's struggle. Let the people of this Presidency hope that he will not fail the peasants of Bardoli as a gentleman. Nothing in the attitude of the Government of Bombay has been more discreditable than their attempt to drag in the Bombay Council's vote in their support. No more thorough exposure of this attempt has been made than is contained in Mr. Munshi's letter. We have no doubt the step which Mr. Munshi has taken after due deliberation, will be taken by his self-respecting colleagues in the Council so that, even if the Government remain adamant, the Indian members of that Government are compelled to realise that humanity no less than patriotism demands that they should either see that justice is done to the people of Bardoli or by resigning absolve themselves from the responsibility for methods which Mr. Munshi has so vividly described and not too strongly denounced.

## TOOLS OF OFFICIALDOM

The correspondence which passed between the Governor of the United Provinces, and the two Ministers, who were ordered by him to resign, reveals the ugly fact that the official idea of Ministers under Dyarchy is that they should function as mere tools of officialdom, merely as its brown adjuncts. The Governor charges the two Ministers in his letter to them with drawing "subtle distinction between the preparation and submission of memoranda to the Government of India and their preparation and submission to the Simon Commission direct." He points out to them that they would be disobeying the orders of the Government of India if they did not co-operate in such direct submission. The Ministers' reply to this unwarranted accusation shows how keenly they appreciate their responsibility to the Legislature and how their conduct involves "a principle of great constitutional importance." They state that "it was only lately that the Government of India changed their mind and now they want the local Government to send material direct to the Commission. What is at best a matter of minor convenience to the Commission involves for the Ministers, circumstanced as we are, a principle of great constitutional importance." It need hardly be recalled what were the circumstances in which they found themselves. The vote of the Legislature directed them not to co-operate with the Commission. The Ministers who have resigned have shown a fine regard for parliamentary practice and responsibility to the Legislature and their example deserves to be followed by Ministers in other provinces, who do not regard themselves as tools of officialdom. That the U. P. Ministers could be summarily asked to make room for gallant men who would gladly serve as Ministers to the bureaucracy only emphasizes what a fundamental fraud Dyarchy is.

## SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN

The news of the sudden death of Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Governor of the United Provinces, will cause regret throughout the country. He had a large circle of friends amongst Indians, who appreciated his bonhommie and the liveliness of his wit. After the atmosphere of hauteur engendered by Sir Malcolm Hailey in the Legislative Assembly, the new spirit of personal friendliness and good fellowship introduced by Sir Alexander Muddiman when he became Home Member in the Government of India, was much appreciated by all sections of the Legislature. He was, as an instrument of the soulless system of administration which rules India, as hardworking and efficient as any other member of it who achieves high office, but he had learnt to temper the rigour of the task before him with a spirit of affability towards those whose aspirations the system obstructs.

# RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

## SIR GEORGE RAINY'S OBJECTIONS ANSWERED

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

IV.

Only one more objection remains to be examined and that is the one raised by Sir George Rainy when Mr. Haji introduced the bill in the Assembly last March. Sir George argued that the reservation of coastal trade to Indian Shipping would involve a breach of international agreement and in particular, of the Maritime Ports Convention since there are French and Portugese ports on the Indian coast. On the other hand, if these foreign ports on the Indian coast are not included in the reservation of Indian coast, it would, he contended, lead to a diversion of trade to such foreign ports. However as already pointed out before, the Maritime Ports Convention does not cover the question of coastal reservation. But this is not all.

**A RED HERRING.**

What Sir George Rainey objects to, is the inclusion of foreign ports in the category of reservation. This is simply drawing a red-herring across the path. The business of statesmanship is not to create difficulties but to solve them. If we had a national government, it could by negotiations with and representations to the French and Portuguese Governments, easily arrive at some sort of satisfactory solution of this question. It could overcome all the technical difficulties and obstacles if it had the will to carry out a policy of building up a national marine. But to the Government of India as constituted at present, any difficulty is a god-send; they not only love to imagine difficulties but are anxious to invent them in order to hamper the economic progress of the nations. If Sir George Rainey seriously and honestly endeavoured to settle this question amicably with the French and Portugese Governments, he could do so. Since the interests of French and Portugese Shipping are not involved in the question of reservation, it should be a matter of indifference to the French and Portugese authorities whether British or Indian Shipping served the coast. It must not be forgotten that the direct trade of the French ports in India with France is reserved to French bottoms while Portugal as shown above, has extended her definition of coasting trade to include her Colonies and adjacent islands. It would not be difficult, therefore, to be able to persuade these two governments already committed to the principle of reservation of their own coast to fall in with the policy of coastal reservation for Indian Shipping. But in order to bring the foreign ports into line with British India in this respect, it would be perfectly legitimate for the Government of India to take steps to enhance customs duties at the land customs frontiers round Pondicherry, Karikal, Goa, Daman, and other ports or erecting customs cordons wherever there are none in order to offset any possibility of diversion of trade to ports outside the area of reservation. As it is, there are customs duties on exports from and imports into several British Indian ports to and from French and Portugese ports and these would offset the possibility of diversion. These duties could be enhanced or, wherever these are none, new ones imposed in order to counteract the danger of diversion. After all, Sir George Rainey's contention about diversion of trade is based on the assumption that reservation will entail high freights owing to monopoly and that foreign ports on the coast which will be open to foreign shipping, will attract tramp tonnage. But we have already seen that the possibility of high freights as a result of coastal reservation cannot be accepted without considerable qualification both because competition between indigenous concerns is almost certain to keep down rates and because the policy of reservation is designed to be a gradual one. Unless the freights in the reservation area are unusually high tonnage is not likely to be diverted to earn uneconomic freights at foreign ports on the coast where port conditions and landing facilities would hardly be the same as at the more developed ports while, the railway rates from such foreign ports on the coast to British India would make such traffic prohibitive in cost. In short, there is nothing that a national government sincere in its intention of developing a national marine and anxious to take all the necessary measures for the purpose, cannot do to obviate such difficulties as foreshadowed by Sir George Rainey.

**BENEFITS OF RESERVATION.**

It is not necessary to enumerate at length the advantages likely to ensue from a policy of reservation of coastal traffic to Indian-owned vessels. Apart from saving the country, the large amount of money now drained away in the shape of coastal freights, it will result in the rates of coastal freights being fixed under really competitive condifions in-

(Continued on Pape 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on 7th, 9th and 12th instant.

# Notes of the Day.

**Dream That Came True.**

The Chinese patriot Dr. Sun Yat Sen had a vision that one day China would become a puissant nation "one and indivisible." That dream of his has now come true. It is reported that even the Manchurian administration is willing to come to terms with the Kuomintang, as it is now generally believed that Chang-tso-lin has succumbed to his injuries. There was a time when between the Chinese proper and the Manchurians there could only be bitter hostility. China considered that beyond the pass of Kalgan there reigned only devils. The spread of Kuomintang principles among the Manchurians has brought them nearer to republican ideals. If they accept them sincerely, now that they have no dictator to help them to retain power over Peking, a united China stretching from the nomadic Mongol frontier in the North to Canton in the South will be a reality.

**Labour's Magna Charta.**

The International Labour Conference has passed the proposal that a machinery for fixing minimum wage should operate in every country whose Government is represented on the Conference. This is a very welcome step forward in the direction of advancing and protecting the rights of organised Labour all the world over. The adoption of a minimum wage should, in fact, prove a Magna Charta for Labour, as it would mean an assurance to it against exploitation by capitalist interests and would prevent the underselling of labour power. The Government of India ostentatiously parade their willingness to abide by the conclusions arrived at Geneva by the Labour Conference and have been pointing out that they have ratified the major portion of the conventions agreed to at Geneva. But they have adopted an extremely unsatisfactory attitude in their treatment of the question of the minimum wage. Here is a chance for them to make amends.

**Excellent Proposal.**

The Indian and Japanese workers' delegates at Geneva have had the happy inspiration to agree upon a step which will make the workers' representatives in Asiatic countries better known to one another and which will enable them to focus world attention on the miserably low economic conditions to which these workers are subjected. They have agreed to convene an Asiatic Workers' Conference at Calcutta in 1929. The object of this Conference will be to study the standard of life and wages Asiatic workers have been forced to accept and to devise measures to improve and protect their interests. India will warmly welcome this excellent proposal and Indian workers will, we are confident, hold out the hand of friendship to the workers in China, Japan and other Asiatic countries. A good opportunity will be provided by this international meeting to develop this friendship and to concert measures to strengthen the bonds of working class solidarity.

**Complicated Affair.**

It is the fashion in certain quarters to blame Indians for mixing up religion with politics, but the rejection of the Prayer Book measure by the House of Commons is a significant indication that in a country like Great Britain, claiming to be very much advanced in freedom of opinion, it is an extremely complicated business to induce the majority of the people's representatives to consent to elementary reform in ritual. As the Bishop of Calcutta rightly observes, the rejection of the measure by the Commons reveals "the intolerable position in which the Church of England stands in relation to Parliament." The whole trouble is that even if the Commons reject the revision, that fact alone will not make the use of the revised book illegal. The Bishop of Lincolnshire emphasized this point in a public statement before the measure was again introduced for the approval of the Commons and this emphasis must have considerably angered its opponents. Why cannot England be progressive in these matters and follow the example of Turkey and France by disestablishing the Church?

**Hurry Up, Please.**

The Indian Hockey Team, after its triumphant tour in Europe and its crowning triumph at the Olympic Games of Amsterdam, is now on its way home and will arrive in Bombay on Friday next. Have the thousands of sport lovers in Bombay, who have been singing the praises of the Team, done their duty by their heroes? If not, they should hurry up before it is too late. It is bad enough that the Team Fund should have to-day a deficit of Rs. 19,000. It would be a shame if Bombay lets the Team pass the city without making good at least half the deficit, if not more and giving them a reception on behalf of the city worthy of the latter as well as of their achievement. The Sport Clubs in Bombay have already taken the initiative in collecting contributions. The Bombay Youth League may as well give one day to the Team. A charity match with and in aid of the Team has been organised, particulars of which will be found elsewhere. Sport lovers have, therefore, a singular opportunity to witness first class play and also to do a little good turn to the Olympic victors. Such an opportunity is rare and it may be too late if one waits till Friday to secure a ticket.

# OFFICIAL FRIGHTFULNESS IN BARDOLI

## UNWORTHY OF CIVILISED GOVERNMENT

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE HAS COME TO STAY

## MR. MUNSHI RESIGNS HIS SEAT

**Mr. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C., who has just returned from a visit to Bardoli, has written a letter to the Governor of Bombay resigning his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Munshi's letter is a crushing indictment of the methods of frightfulness followed by officials in Bardoli which, he says, are difficult to be found outside the pages of the history of medieval times, being unworthy of any Government with any pretensions to civilisation. "I propose to write to a few members of the Legislative Council," Mr. Munshi writes, "to assist me in an examination of the methods adopted and from the little I saw I can assure your Excellency that the scrutiny will disclose facts which neither as a British statesman nor as a gentleman you will be inclined either to justify or to exculpate."**

**"It is time that Government came to recognise", he says, "that as an extreme measure of protest Civil Disobedience—which panic-mongers describe as a seditious movement—has come to stay in the public life of India; that some of the leaders of the movement—however undesirable they may be considered—are the best brains and the noblest souls in this country and that neither fear nor favour is likely to swerve them from their self-laid path of duty". After giving a harrowing description of the sufferings of the peasants of Bardoli Mr. Munshi says: "Men laugh at your Government's attempt at terrorisation. They have borne well and are prepared to brave more. . . . Spirit such as this it would be unwise even for the British Government to attempt to divide or to crush."**

111 Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY, June 17.

My dear Sir Leslie,

I am addressing this letter as a matter of painful duty, because I had always thought that Your Excellency's intervention in the Bardoli matters, which some of us were seeking would result in satisfactorily relieving the situation there. As Your Excellency knows I would be the last to assist any movement which threatens the existence of constitutional Government; but in my humble opinion no Government in its fight even against Civil Disobedience is entitled to refuse to redress the legitimate grievances of the people; to ignore the hardships which innocent victims of the fight have to undergo; to adopt against them harsh and unjustifiable methods; or to assume a vindictive attitude. If it does so, a constitutionalist, however determined he may be, is bound to be driven to the sad necessity of adopting an emphatic mode of expressing his protest.

2. In the matter of Bardoli assessment from the commencement all that the Gujarat members of the Council wanted was an independent official re-inquiry. A request for re-inquiry is by far the mildest form of demand, which the mildest of men can formulate and the least mild of Governments can easily grant. In a case where, as in the case of Bardoli a report is based on figures which are obviously inaccurate, the most autocratic Government would have been expected to meet this demand as a matter of course. The refusal of this demand has been the cause of this unfortunate trouble.

3. It may be that the revised assessment may in the end be proved not to be unfair. But even if the assessment has been proper, the fact remains that Your Excellency's Government has adopted an attitude not consonant with any responsible form of Civilised Government. They have declined a re-inquiry though pressed upon by every person concerned; satisfied with their own self-conscious generosity. They have refused themselves an opportunity of allowing their own decision to be recognised as just; and rather than yield pursued a course which will end in the elimination of the existing agriculturists in Bardoli or in bloodshed and certainly in widespread disaffection and misery. That such a small issue, viz. the demand for re-inquiry should be permitted to have such a disproportionate result is to say the least only possible in the case of a people so helpless and of a Government so powerful as in India.

CHEAP SNEERS.

4. From personal investigation I am satisfied that those who are leading the movement in Bardoli are scrupulously averse to importing any political significance into their activities—and unless Government drives them to do so. In this case, so far not even the staunchest non-co-operator has demanded anything but an independent inquiry with an opportunity to the people of the Taluka to test Government figures and submit their own. The demand is for being allowed to co-operate in such an inquiry and cannot be considered as anything anti-Government or pro-non-co-operation. But in this case Government appears to me to be desirous only to crush the Non-co-operators who are organising the spirit of protest in Bardoli and do not care whether in such a process a few thousand families are crushed out of existence. It is time that Government came to recognise that as an extreme measure of protest Civil Disobedience—which panic-mongers describe as a seditious movement—has come to stay in the public life of India; that some of the leaders of the movement—however undesirable they may be considered—are the best brains and the noblest souls in this country; and that neither fear nor favour is likely to swerve them from their self-laid path of duty. Under these circumstances it would be wise for Government that they should attempt to inspire people with a confidence in their sense of justice rather than attempt to overawe them by a show or exercise of coercive might. The cheap sneers of lofty bureaucrats, the extraordinarily severe sentences for technical offences, the thunders of arrogant proclamations and the official sabre-rattling have ceased to excite anything but ridicule and it is really regrettable that Government of this Presidency which knew better in the highest days of non-co-operation should have permitted itself these obsolete methods, which are not likely to bring credit to Government nor to inspire feelings of loyalty in the people.

5. As I already wrote to Your Excellency, at the instance of those for whom the penalties of Government have no dread, your Government is compelling the weakest taluka in Gujarat to learn the lessons of Civil Disobedience. Official reports have prevented Your Excellency and I am afraid Your Excellency's Government from clearly realizing the situation there. In a large taluka like Bardoli, with 130 villages and 1,26,000 acres of arable land 69 out of 90 Patels and 11 out of 35 Talatis—have resigned. There 80,000 men, women and children are inspired by a determined spirit of organ-

PEOPLE'S DETERMINED SPIRIT.

ised opposition. Your "Japti" officer has to travel miles before he can get a shave. Your officer's car which got stuck would have remained, in the mud but for Mr. Vallabhbhai the officiallyy styled agitator living on Bardoli Garda to whom land worth thousands have been sold for a nominal amount does not get even a scavenger for his house. The Collector gets no conveyance on the railway station unless one is given by Mr. Vallabhbhai's sanction. In the few villages which I visited, not a man, or woman, was either sorry for the attitude or shaken in the faith which he or she had adopted. And as Mr. Vallabhbhai passed through village after village I saw men, women and children coming out with spontaneous homage; I saw illiterate women, old and young, in their tatters painting his forehead with the mark of victory, laying at his feet, for their sacred cause their hard earned rupee or two; singing in their rustic accents songs of the "misdeeds of the hapless Government." And I had to confess to myself that the official reports of an artificial agitation forced, on unwilling people are to put it very mildly grossly inaccurate. Men laugh at your Government's attempts at terrorisation. They have borne well, and are prepared to brave more. The most polite form in which they refer to Mr. Smart is 'a tiger with a voracious appetite for buffaloes; and the 'Japti' officer as a 'Chota Commissioner.' I dare not put on paper the most modest phrase which they they reserve for that enterprizing and ambitious Mr. Ahmada who I wish even in the interests of Government would be as sober as he is zealous. I am writing this in the hope that personal experiences of men like myself may at least awaken in Your Excellency and the members of your Government a desire to make personal investigations. Spirit such as this it would be unwise even for the British Government to attempt to deride or to crush. You may reduce 80,000 such determined men, women and chidren to starvation; you may if you like snoot them: but in these parts the prestige of Government for which so much is being

(Continued on page 9.)

## PERSO-AFGHAN TREATY

### PROTOCOLS EXCHANGED

### LEGATIONS RAISED TO STATUS OF EMBASSY

LONDON, June 17.

Teheran.—Four protocols completing the Perso-Afghan Treaty of security and friendship have been exchanged, comprising (1) in case of threatened war with other countries the contracting party will endeavour to find a way to settle the dissension amicably, (2) mutual economic assistance, (3) establishment of land and post and telegraph communications and customs, free transit facilities and the most favoured nation treatment for resident subjects, and (4) extradition in case of non-political offences.

Similar protocols (with the exclusion of the fourth) have been exchanged between Turkey and Persia relative to the Treaty of April, 1926. The Afghan and Persian Legations at Teheran and Kabul, respectively, have been raised to the status of Embassy.—Reuter.

## GERMANY'S PRESENT TO KING AMANULLAH

### 10-SEATER AEROPLANE LEAVES FOR KABUL.

LONDON, June 17.

Berlin.—A ten-seater passenger aeroplane which was presented to King Amanullah by the German Government has left for Kabul escorted by two Junker planes which have been purchased by the Afghan Government.—Reuter.

## DAS ANNIVERSAY

### CELEBRATION AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, June 16.

The anniversary of Mr. C. R. Das was celebrated here this evening. At a public meeting under the presidency of Dr. Dharmadhikari speeches were delivered appreciating the services of Mr. Das in the cause of the Motherland, and the audience was exhorted to emulate his sacrifice and continue the agitation until the right of self-determination was recognised by the bureaucracy. —A. P.

### PUBLIC MEETING IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 16.

This morning, on the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Mr. C. R. Das, flowers were offered at the Shahnagore Burning Ghat, wher ehis remains were cremated. In the afternoon, a largely attended meeting was held at the Albert Institute under the presidency of Sir P. C. Ray to do homage to Mr. Das' memory.—A. P.

### AT BENARES

BENARES, June 16.

"Deshbandhu Day" was observed at Benares to-day. In the morning Congress volunteers sold khadi by house to house hawking. At night a public meeting was held on the bank of the Ganges. Speeches were made exhorting the people to carry on the work left unfinished by the Deshbandhu. The main topic of some of the speeches was the Bardoli struggle and the action of the authorities was condemned in strong words.

## NEW GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, June 17.

The King has approved of the appointment of Sir John Middleton as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland.—Reuter.

## REVISIONAL SETTLEMENT

### CAUSE OF BARDOLI'S RUIN.

### KAIRA DIST. CONFERENCE SESSIONS BEGIN

NADIAD, June 17.

Mr. Khadilkar, President-elect of this Kaira District Conference, accompanied by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, arrived here this morning by the Kathiawar Mail. Sjt. Vallabhbhai and Seth Jamnalal having time at their disposal went to Ahmedabad to see Mr. Gandhi. On the station platform, Mr. Khadilkar was received by Mr. Dadubhai Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and others, and a procession was organised. On the way volunteers sang national and Satyagraha songs, and people garlanded and offered yarn to the President-elect. The procession terminated at Santramji Mandir where the Conference is to meet.

The Conference commenced at two o'clock, and was largely attended by peasants and landholders even from far-off villages of the district. Among those present were Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Darbar Saheb, Imamsaheb Laxmidas, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Mr. Swaminarayan, Mr. Waman Mukadam, Mr. Jivabhai Patel, Mr. Haribhai Amin, Mr. Balwantrai Thakore, Mr. Jiwanlal Diwan and Bhaktiba and Maniben. When Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel entered the 'pandal' all present got up in their seats, and he was garlanded.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Dadubhai Desai, in welcoming the delegates said that Gujarat was ruined by over-taxation, and Bardoli was ruined by the revisional settlement. It was not the people who were breaking the law, but the Government who were breaking up the people's homes. The Government of 1865 was superior in this respect, that it did not adopt such a repressive policy against Satyagraha as was at present adopted in Bardoli.—A. P.

## GOVERNOR'S "SYMPATHY FOR PEASANTS'

### MUNSHI—WILSON CORRESPONDENDE TRANSLATED IN GUJERATI

SURAT, June 16.

The Collector of Surat has published the Gujarati translation of the correspondence that passed between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., for the benefit of the peasants of Bardoli and Valod, and thousands of copies have, it is understood, been printed for free distribution among them.

The Collector has drawn the attention of the peasants to the fact that H. E. the Governor, at the time of the floods, visited the flooded areas in September last, and listened to the grievances of the people in person, and the sum of one crore of rupees which was sanctioned by way of relief was due to the Governor's sympathy for the peasants. The Collector exhorts the peasants to read the whole correspondence very carefully, and with an unprejudiced mind. He adds that they will realise then the anxiety with which H. E. the Governor has been watching the situation at Bardoli and his sympathy for the peasants.—A. P.

## PACIFIC FLIERS GET A. F. CROSS

LONDON, June 17.

Sydney.—The King has awarded the Air Force Cross to Captain Kingsford Smith and Charles Suim who flew across the Pacific in the "Southern Cross."—Reuter.

# CHANGTSOLIN DEAD

## WILL MANCHURIA SIDE WITH NATIONALISTS?

## SHANSI TROOPS MOVE TOWARDS MANCHURIAN BORDER

LONDON, June 17.

Shanghai.—The situation in North China is clearing up. Fengyuhsiang has ordered his troops in the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin to withdraw to Paotingfu. The Nationalists in South Tientsin are also falling back, leaving the control over Chihli to Yenshishan, who has incorporated the Shantung troops in his army. General Nankueihsing has been appointed Mayor of Tientsin which has helped to restore confidence. As a result conditions are becoming more normal and the shops in the Chinese part of the city are reopening.

Peking is reprted to be absorbed in the consideration of the question whether the future capital will be Peking or Nanking. It is believed that the transfer of capital to Nanking is most likely.

It is now generally accepted that Changts-lin has succumbed to his injuries and consequently the Nationalists are very optimistic in regard to chances of Manchuria siding with them, it being felt that Changtsolin's subordinates will be easily persuaded to come over if they are guaranteed good jobs. It is reported, however, that Shansi troops in north Chihli have moved towards the Manchurian border.—Reuter.

# WILL VIRAMGAM FOLLOW BARDOLI?

## "FRIGHTFUL" ENHANCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT

## CULTIVATORS DEMAND FRESH INQUIRY

## INCREASSED DISCONTENT AMONG PEASANTRY

A public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam was held on the 14th instant Mr. J. C. Swami Narayan, M. L. C. (resigned) presiding. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

This public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka assembled in Viramgam on Thursday expresses with great regret that Government have not given any satisfactory reply to the objection and petitions sent by every village of the Taluka within two months from the 23rd July 1927, the date on which G. R. 9226 dated 13th July 1927, ordering an increase of 29 per cent in the land revenue was published in the Taluka. The cultivators of Viramgam Taluka have been greatly grieved and frightened to realize that Government have not yet taken any steps to remove the frightful injustice done to the cultivators of the Taluka in the revision beyond the remission of the increase in 1927-28 in response to the resolutions of the public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka held on the 23rd August 1927 which were duly forwarded to them.

UNJUST AND OPPRESSIVE.

The increase of 29 per cent. in land revenue proposed to be laid on the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka is very unjust and oppressive and if that increase is put in force, it is cetain that the cultivators will be impoverished and ruined. The cultivators have often drawn attention of Government to the detailed history of the condition of the Taluka in accordance with the reports of Government officers. The following are the causes in brief why such a heavy increase should not be made in Viramgam Taluka:

1. The land of he Taluka is absolutely dependent on sky.

2. The waters of well are saltish. There is hardly one well of pure water drinking purposes per-village. If water of existing wells is used in times of famine, when there is no other resource, the land so irrigated would be rendered unfit for cultivation for several years.

(3). On account of the low level of the Taluka, even if there is a slight express of rain fall, there is water logging of fields and cultivations are destroyed.

LAND OF FAMINE.

(4). One year out of two is bad on account of scantiness or excess of rain fall and owing to unfavourableness of nature, there is no exaggeration in saying that this Taluka is famine stricken. It has been clearly stated in G. R. No. 9226 dated 21st November 1927 which Government were pleased to place on the Council Table in the budget session of 1928 that out of the five years 1922-23 to 1926-27, 1922-23, and 1924-25, were good anl the remaining 1923-24, 1925-26 and 1926-27 were bad. It is also clearly seen from the report of Mr. Braham that more than half the years of the old settlement period were bad.

(5.) After the famine of Samvat 1956 (1900 A. D.) Government were pleased to order 50 per cent. or 100 per cent. remissions of the increase made in the old settlement of 1892. These remissions have been withdrawn in the year 1929 when the old settlement period expired and the full increase made in 1892 has come in operation from that year. Over and above that increase, the application of a further increase of 29 per cent. will bring about an increase of more than 40, 50 or 60 per cent. in several villages of the Taluka within a period of five years it is certainly feared that such a heavy increase will fatally crush this famine stricken Taluka.

FRIGHTFUL INCREASE OF 29 PER CENT.

The Assistant Settlement Officer took into account all the above causes and recommended an increase of only two annas in maximum dry crop rates. The result of his recommendation would have been an increase of 7 per cent. in the land revenue of the Taluka. But Government disregarded existing law and existing custom and taking their stand only on rental basis made an increase of ten to twelve annas in the maximum dry crop rates instead of the increase of two annas recommended by Mr. Braham. The result of this is a ruinous, fatal and frightful increase of 29 per cent. against which the cultivators of this Taluka express their most emphatic protest.

The existing section 107 of the Land Revenue code does not lay down that the revision shall be made only on rental basis, but ordains that in the case of land used for agriculture the revision shall be based on the profits of agriculture. That section has been set aside by Government who have applied only rental basis and have attempted to crush the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka and have as a consequence caused widespread discontent among them.

In the new Land Revenue code amendment Bill which has been recently published by Government, Government have themselves provided that the revision shall not depend only on rents and that the history of the tract and economic condition shall also be taken into account. In spite of this Government have disregardel oid as well as new law in the case of a famine stricken Taluka like Viramgam in which nature is unfavourable and have set aside the recommendation of their own Officer Mr. Braham to make 7 per cent. increase and have ordered an increase of 29 per cent. on rental basis. The attention of Government has been often drawn against this injustice to the Taluka. Mr. Braham has admitted in his report that instances of cash rents are very few in the Taluka. In spite of this admission, great injustice is being done to the vast majority of cultivators who own and till their own land.

WANTED: FRESH INQUIRY.

On account of these reasons this public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka strongly requests that Government be pleased to make a fresh investigation of the revision settlement of the Taluka and to do justice to the cultivators. The cultivators of Viramgam Taluka heartily hope that Government will consider the report of Mr. Braham which has been submitted in accordance with the old Act or will take their stand on the new Act which is shortly to be enacted and will repair the error which has been committed. On account of this hope, the cultivators are using all legal and constitutional means and are submitting prayers to Government to remove injustice. Still the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka retain faith in British Justice and submit their complaint constitutionally to Government and seriously make a strong demand to Government to save them from the oppressive increase of 29 per cent. by paying speedy attention to all the causes enumerated in their objection petitions and in this resolution in time before that increase would come into operation.

## PEASANTS CULTIVATE FORFEITED LANDS

### TO OFFER CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IF NECESSARY

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

The peasants of Bardoli have begun to cultivate land with the setting of the monsoon. If Government prevents the cultivation of the forfeited lands, it is understood, volunteers will offer civil disobedience by cultivating that land.—A. P.

## SYMPATHY WITH BARDOLI

### VIRAMGAM PEASANTS' SUPPORT

This public meeting of the cultivators of Viramgam Taluka believes that the movement of Satyagraha undertaken and carried on by the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka against the unjust increase of Land Revenue made by Government in that Taluka is calculated to establish the self-respect of cultivators and increase the greatness of Gujarat.

GOVT. ATTITUDE DISAPPROVED.

This meeting disapproves of the attitude of Government in not accepting the just and legal demand of a fresh independent enquiry of the revision of land revenue. This meeting expresses complete sympathy and reverence towards the men and women of Bardoli Taluka and congratulates brothers and sisters of the said Taluka

(Continued on page 9.)

# SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN DEAD

## GOVERNOR OF UNITED PROVINCES

NAINITAL, June 17.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Muddiman died suddenly of heart-failure today. Sir Alexander had an attack only a few days ago which compelled him to abandon his Almora tour. Great regret is felt at His Excellency's untimely death and at the sudden termination of a brilliant career.—A. P.

### VICEROY'S REGRET

FUNERAL TAKES PLACE TO-DAY

SIMLA, June 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the following telegram to Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan:—"I am greatly shocked to hear the sad news of the Governor's death. No one could be associated with him without realising the great qualities that he brought to his work in India, and I have no doubt that if he had been spared to serve his full term, the whole province would have learnt to value his wide sympathy and wise judgment. His death means to me, as it will to many others, the loss not only of a tried administrator but also of a great personal friend."

FUNERAL.

The funeral of Sir Alexander Muddiman will take place at Nainital to-morrow. A memorial service will be held at Christ Church, Simla, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. when H. E. the Viceroy and other officials will attend.

DANCE CANCELLED.

The Black Heart dance fixed for to-morrow has been cancelled owing to the death of Sir Alexander Muddiman who was Grand Master of the Order.—A. P.

### NAWAB OF CHHATTARI

WILL HE ACT AS GOVERNOR?

SIMLA, June 17.

In connection with the vacancy caused by the sudden death of the Governor of the United Provinces, it may be mentioned, for purposes of acting arrangements, that the Nawab of Chhattari is the Vice-President of the U. P. Executive Council.—A. P.

### SIMLA IN GRIEF

SIMLA, June 17.

The news of Sir Alexander Muddiman's death has been received here with great grief in all quarters, both official and non-official.—A. P.

### *A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH*

The death of Sir Alexander Phillips Muddiman, K.C.S.I., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the United Provinces, removes from field of Indian Administration a noted personality and an ardent champion of the Civil Service. Sir Alexander was born on 14th February, 1875. Educated at Wimborne School, he entered the Indian Civil Service at his 22nd year (1897). His official life in India extends to about a quarter of a century. He served in Behar in various capacities. In 1903 he was appointed Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Two years later (1905) he became Registrar of the High Court at Fort William (Calcutta). He was additional member of the Legislative Council in 1915. It was, perhaps, due to the conspicuous ability that he displayed in the various offices he held that he was marked out to rapid promotions. From the year 1915-21 Sir Alexander was Secretary to the Government of India Legislative Department and in 1919 he was officiating Law Member.

A VOTARY OF MONTFORD REFORMS.

To a person of his capacities and perseverance, the Montford Reforms held forth high hopes. And it did not require long for the eyes of higher authorities to pick out the man on whom they could always trust for loyal service. As soon as the Reformed Legislatures were established, Sir Alexander was made the first President of the Council of State (1920-24). He was also the Home Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and on the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as the Governor of the Punjab, Sir Alexander succeeded him as the Leader of the House (Assembly) (1924-27). Those who have been watching him in his different positions would not have failed to discern in Sir Alexander certain qualities which, whatever other differences there might be, certainly spoke in favour of him. He had already earned a reputation for the human qualities of courtesy and urbanity.

But what with his courtesy and urbanity, Sir Alexander was a firm believer in the theory of "God's Englishmen", and that India has still to undergo the whiteman's tuition before she could be fit to attain Responsible Government. A veteran civilian as he was, Sir Alexander was always alive to the increased demands of this "Heaven-born Service" and never lost any opportunity in getting the pound of flesh for it.

MUDDIMAN COMMITTEE.

By far the greatest event of in his career in Indian administrative life is, perhaps, the Reforms Inquiry Committee, better known as the Muddiman Committee, appointed by the Legislative Assembly in 1924. Constituted as the Committee was, there was of course, no hope of the Indian view prevailing; but those unofficial Indian members of the Committee believed that the confessions and declarations about the "wooden and ante-diluvian" character of the Constitution governing the administration of the country, in all fairness, would have compelled the officials to take up a reasonable attitude. But Sir Alexander and his henchmen who formed a majority proved too stubborn to face facts and act in the light of those facts. With the reactionary nature of the so-called Majority Report of the Muddiman Inquiry, the nation is well acquainted. He would never swerve even by an inch from the view submitted by his group (official members) even though one of the signatories (Sir Mahomed Shafi) to the Muddiman Majority Report eventually joined the Minority which became the 'de facto' Majority. This shows his attitude with regard to the aspirations of India and her Constitutional advance.

U. P. GOVERNORSHIP.

The last chapter of his official career has still to be written. With the termination of the term of office of Sir William Marris, the Governorship of the United Provinces fell vacant and the choice fell upon Sir Alexander Muddiman who, like his immediate predecessor, renounced the Leadership of the Assembly to the 'Gadi' of a Provincial administrator. He became His Excellency the Governor of U. P. on 14th January when he

Sir Alexander Muddiman, Governor, U. P. whose death from heart-failure is reported.

took charge of his new office. Brief though was his term of Governorship, it was none-the-less very eventful. One is painfully reminded of the fact that it was during his tenure that the Maharaja of Nabha was degraded and deported without even a trial. Then, the vote in the Legislative Council regarding the Simon Commission raised a constitutional issue of great importance. Two of the Ministers of his "Cabinet" felt that they were bound by the popular vote and would not dare to act in a contrary manner. They could, therefore, not declare for co-operation with the Commission. But, it appears from the recent reports, this was too much for Sir Alexander, and he would have none of them as Ministers.

EXPECTATIONS UNFULFILLED.

In short the expectations that were formed about his Governorship have been falsified. For, in welcoming Sir Alexander to his Office as Governor, "The Pioneer" wrote: "The belief that Sir Alexander Muddiman will be able to yoke his essentially keen appreciation of the human factor, whether in the Council or the District, with his persuasive political judgment, justifies the confidence with which his Governorship is now generally hailed. Vicissitudes may easily upset calculations. But he is well equipped with the capacity for converting obstacles into opportunities." One can now say after scanning the work done by him during the short tenure of his Governorship that expectations about Sir Alexander have been falsified. "Vicissitudes" have actually upset "calculations." And his "capacity for converting obstacles into opportunities" has betrayed him.

### U. P. MINISTERS

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS

NAINITAL, June 16.

Portfolios have been provisionally distributed to the two new Ministers. Raja Jagannath Baksh Singh takes over the portfolios of Education, and Medical and Public Health, and Maharaj Kumar Mahijit Singh, those of industries, agriculture and excise. Nawab Muhammad Yusuf retains his portfolio of Local Self-Government and Public Works.—A. P.

### A GIANT PINEAPPLE

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMET AT BORIVLI

GOOD NEWS FOR FRUIT-GROWERS

Under the direction of Dr. Cheema, horticulture in western India has made great strides forward, and the scientific spirit of the work has entered the souls of many gardeners and propagators, on this side. Not only are many new flowers and fruits being introduced into this province, but several flowers and fruits are being cultivated to greater and greater perfection, and new varieties produced. One recent example is the "Borivli Giant Sugar-loaf" pine-apple. This pine-apple grows to a size unknown in western india, and for flavour, sweetness and consistency of flesh, has no rival anywhere in the world. The cultivation of this variety is on a small scale only at present but great extension is expected within the next few years. The growers of pine-apples would do well to replace their common variety by this giant which is bound to fetch at least six times the price, and which is almost as easy to grow. The cultivator of this variety expects to be able to place large quantities of suckers and fruits on the market immediately. One must look forward to this new variety driving out the common tasteless pineapple from our markets. The breeders are prepared to give all help to those who wish to introduce this pineapple in their gardens or orchards. Anybody on writing to this paper will be supplied with the name and address of the growers.

### ALI BROTHERS' LOSS

BEGUM YUSUFALI'S DEATH

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a telegram from Rampur that his only sister Begum Yusuf Ali passed away on Sunday morning owing to septic poisoning of the hand. Begum Yusuf Ali was the head of the Ali Brothers' family House since the death of Bi Amma. Maulana Shaukat Ali has wired to the Secretary of the Rampur State asking for His Highines the Nawab's permission to allow him to visit the grave of his only sister.

It may be recalled that ever since the Ali Brothers began to take an active part in the Khilafat and Swaraj agitation some 7 or 8 years ago, they were living in virtual exile from the Rampur State where they have their ancestral home, their entry into the State being forbidden. Even when Bi Amma was on her death bed and the question of her worldly existence was only a matter of hours, the Brothers were not allowed to have the last sight of their mother. However, it is to be expected that His Highnes the Nawab would now at least revoke the ban and allow Maulana Shaukat Ali to pay his respects to his dear sister at her grave.

### GRAVE SITUATION IN CALCUTTA LAW COLLEGE

CALCUTTA, June 15.

The situation in the Law College is considered to be grave because of the rapidly decreasing number of students. The expenditure in this Department has increased by Rs. 44,000. In other departments the number of students has decreased by forty per cent. while the expenditure has increased by over two lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

### BAN ON ENTRY INTO TEMPLE

ORDER UNDER SECTION 144

TRICHINOPOLY, June 16.

The Sub-Magistrate has issued an order under section 144 on Mr. J. N. Ramanathan, Mr. Kannappar and Dandapani Pillai prohibiting their entry into the Rock Fort Temple it being apprehended they are contemplating entry into the temple with Adi-Dravidas and non-Hindus contrary to custom. Ramanathan is a prominent worker for temple entry and Kannappar is the editor of the "Dravidan", Madras.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lady Wilson, unveiled the statue of Shri Shivaji Maharaj in State on Saturday.

### EDUCATION IN INDIA

AUXILIARY COMMITTEES SETTING

PROGRAMME FOR COLD WEATHER

SIMLA, June 16.

The auxiliary committee to report to the Simon Commission on the growth of education in India held a sitting today. Sir Phillip Hartog, chairman, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Raja Narendranath and Mrs. Muthulakshmi were present. The absentee members were Sir George Anderson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, on leave, and Sir Selby Bigge of the Board of Education, England. It is understood that the discussion turned round the questions of procedure and the programme for the cold weather.

A set of questions will probably be issued as early as possible. As already announced Sir Phillip Hartog is sailing for England on 7th July and will return on 12th September probably accompanied by Sir Selby Bigge and Sir George Anderson. Meanwhile individual members in India are expected to pursue certain special enquiries. The Committee will assemble in Bombay in the middle of September on the return of Sir Philip and after tours of Madras, Bengal, and other provinces, conclude its enquiry by the end of October and submit its report by the middle of December.—A. P.

### WANTED SEATS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND SIMON COMMISSION

MADRAS, June 16.

The depressed classes memorandum to the Simon Commission recommends that seats proportionate in number to their population should be allotted for them in the Legislatures.—A. P.

### TEST TRIAL MATCH

THE REST SCORE 307

LONDON, June 16.

The following were the closing scores in the First Class Cricket matches which began to-day:—

England vs. The Rest (Test Trial) at Lords. Rest 307 (Jardine 48, O'Connor 48, Larwood 6 for 59).

Essex vs. Surrey at Leyton: Essex 220 (Douglas 88, (not out), Fenley 5 for sixty).

Derbyshire vs. Northants, at Derby: Derby 347 for 7 (Bowden 53, Lee 77, Jackson 106).

Yorkshire vs. Leicestershire at Leeds: Leicester 142 (Rhodes 6 for 55) Yorkshire 12 for no wicket.

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire at Birmingham: Worcester 312 (Fox 116, King 72, Meyer 4 for 52) Warwick 16 for 1.

Sussex vs. Hampshire at Horsham: Hampshire 169 (Hosie 54, Rev. Brown 6 for 50) Sussex 73 for 3.

Lancashire vs. Notts at Manchester: Notts 302 (Whysall 102, Walker 53, Payton 77, Iddon 4 for 43).

Gloucester vs. Cambridge, at Cheltenham: Cambridge 182 (Wykes 52, Parker 5 for 72). Gloucester 119 for 6 (Dipper 55 not out).

Minor Counties vs. West Indies at Exeter: West Indies 289 (Roach 92, Martin 81) Minor Counties 33 for 4.—Reuter.

### DAY OF DREARY CRICKET

LONDON, June 16.

It was a day of dreary cricket at many centres on treacherous wickets. For instance, the Notts' innings for 302 lasted the whole day against only ordinary bowling with the exception of Iddon who captured 4 of the in wickets at 11 runs aplece. Whysall who put on the century score for them, which included 6 fours, batted for 4 hours. Elsewhere Newman required 45 minutes to score 8 while Kennedy took an hour and a half for 22 in spite of the absence of Tate and Gilligan. Brown the ex-lightblue, however, was bowling fast and puzzling swinging-in to witness. Hosie for Hampshire relieved the monotony with an exhibition of his powerful driving for an hour and a half sending the ball eight times to the boundary. At Leeds Rhodes pegged down Leicester batsmen and was responsible for their low scoring. Geary's stay at the wickets for his 32 lasted 10 minutes over 3 hours. Duleepsinghji retired for catch by Wedel off Parker when he had made a quarter century in 90 minutes. Douglas was four hours at the wickets to make his 62 for Essex, but his case was justified. As against this picture of dreariness there were some bright spots. Jackson for Derby hit freely and all round the wicket for two and half hours driving the ball twelve times to the rails, and Fox for Worcester was also enterprising for nearly three hours during which he hit eleven boundaries. He was unfortunate in fracturing his finger while fielding and was sent to the hospital.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 17.

At Wimbledon Wightman Lawn Tennis Cup open to teams of British and American women was won by Britain winning four and losing three matches.—Reuter's Special.

# "SAK" JOINS CONGRESS

## LONDON SABHA FORMED

LONDON, June 17.

A meeting of the Indian residents in London held at Caxton Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar adopted a resolution to form a Congress Sabha consisting of those who agree to accept the Congress creed and discipline in order to act on all matters in accordance with the programme and resolutions of the Indian National Congress. Fifty-eight signatories included Mr. Saklatvala. The meeting was not open to the Press.—Reuter.

### MINIMUM WAGE-FIXING

CONVENTION PASSED BY MAJORITY

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE SUCCESS

LONDON, June 17.

Geneva.—By 26 votes to 21 the International Labour Conference has finally adopted the Convention on Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery and has also adopted, by 81 votes to 18, certain recommendations on the matter. The representatives of delegations made speeches laying emphasis on the success of the Conference and the spirit of conciliation and co-operation that had been manifested.—Reuter.

### A LAHORE TRAGEDY

MILLOWNER FOUND SHOT IN HIS ROOM

LAHORE, June 17.

Mr. Kishanchand Budhwar, a Lahore millowner, was found shot in his room yesterday. It is stated thaat he returned home at mid-day, went to his room and locked himself in. Later he was found dead with one bullet wound in the head and two in the chest. The body was cremated last evening after police examination.—A. P.

### CROSSING THE HIMALAYAS

INDIAN SCHOLAR'S INTREPID JOURNEY

SIMLA, June 14 (By Mail).

News has been received from Alwar that Mr. Ramnath, a scholar of the Lahore University and now in the Alwar State Service, is at present engaged in crossing the Himalayas over little known passes. His objective is the Bospo Valley and his path lies through passes, some of them 8,000 feet high. From Bospo Valley he will reach the Hindusthan Tibet Road near China, and is expected to arrive at Simla by the end of this month. The Survey Office, Dehra Dun, was able to furnish much valuable information to help the traveller on his intrepid journey.—A. P.

### FAMINE IN BANKURA

GOVERNOR DONATES RS. 2000 TO RELIEF FUND

BANKURA, June 16.

The District Magistrate, Mr. S. G. Hart, announces that contributions to the Famine Relief Fund now total over Rs. 11,000 and include one of Rs. 2,000 from H. E. the Governor of Bengal. In addition, the District Relief Committee has received grants from the Government.—A. P.

### HIGH COURTS BILLS

BEHAR BAR PROTESTS

PATNA, June 16.

The Executive Committee of the High Court Bar Association has passed a resolution protesting against the proposed amendment of the Government of India Act relating to qualifications for appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Indian High Courts.—A. P.

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BUDGET

ANXIETY OVER GROWING EXPENDITURE

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Budget of the Calcutta University for the year 1928-29 which has been issued to the members of the Senate reveals that while the sources of income have been steadily decreasing the expenditure has been increasing at an alarming rate, and no provision has been made for covering certain liabilities connected with the University.

The "Statesman" understands that the above facts combined with other factors, are causing considerable anxiety.—A. P.

### A FASCIST OUTRAGE

BRITISH KING'S MESSENGER ASSAULTED

APOLOGY DEMANDED

LONDON, June 17.

Interest has been aroused in London by the reports that the Fascists recently assaulted at Milan, the King's messenger between Rome and Milan. According to Reuter's correspondent at Berne the King's messenger was standing in a street in Milan when the Fascists came up and demanded to see his passport. The messenger questioned the Fascist's right to make the demand but finally went with him and three other Fascists to the police station where the messenger produced a diplomatic passport. He was immediately allowed to go with apologies but the four Fascists severely assaulted him in the street. The British Ambassador, who happened to be at Milan, immediately visited the Prefect of Police and demanded an apology and the arrest of the subprits. The latter were apprehended, but it is not known what punishment was meted out to them nor whether the apology was forthcoming.

It is learned from well-informed quarters in London that no protest has been made to the Italian Government. The case is regarded as one of common assault of insufficient importance to be brought to the notice of British Foreign Office, and, therefore, it has been dealt with by the British Embassy alone.—Reuter's Special.

### NO MESSAGES FROM 'ITALIA'

FOG HINDERS RESCUE WORK

LONDON, June 17.

Rome.—No wireless messages were received by Citta di Milano from the survivors of "Italia" yesterday. The fog is still preventing the Norwegian pilots Larsen and Holm who are aerially reconnoitring.—Reuter.

### SEARCH FOR GENERAL NOBILE

SWEDISH SEAPLNE ARRIVES AT NARVIK

LONDON, June 17.

Stockholm.—The Italian seaplane piloted by Major Maddelena which left for Spitzbergen from Vadsoe in search of General Nobile has been obliged to return to Vadsoe owing to very heavy weather and engine trouble.

The Swedish super-seaplane, which is proceeding to Spitzbergen to help the parties working to relieve General Nobile, has arrived at Narvik.—Reuter.

### MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUE

10,000 VOLUNTEERS ENROLLED TO START SATYAGRAH

NEW DELHI, June 16

A notification issued by the All-India Aryan League states that ten thousand volunteers required for starting passive resistence in connection with the question of music in front of mosques have been enrolled and collections amounting to over Rs. 30,000 have been made. A meeting of the Arya Defence Committee under the presidency of Narain Swamy to select the venue of operations will be held shortly.—A. P.

### DETAILS OF PUMPING STATION TRAGEDY

MADRAS, June 16.

Further enquiries regarding the pumping station tragedy show that the workmen were instructed to clean one of the drains. For this purpose two of them got into the well inside the station connecting with the drain and removed the the plug from the fatters mouth. Hardly had they done so before they were seen falling from the ladder to the bottom of the well, being asphyxiated by the strong gas. Three others not knowing the reason for the plight of their comrades descended the ladder to their rescue, only to share the same fate. Their cries attracted the attention of more workmen two of them attempted to get down the ladder but when they had descended a few steps they felt giddy and were rescued in time in an unconscious state.—A. P.

Johannesburg.—In Rugby match All Blacks beat Transvaal by 5 points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

## OFFICIAL FRIGHTFULNESS IN BARDOLI

(Continuel from page 7.)

said and done does not exist. Prestige is not a thing which could be commanded but has always to be deserved and earned.

"INDICTIVE VICTOR."

6. But the issue in Bardoli has in my opinion changed. The issue is no longer merely whether an independent re-inquiry should be granted but whether the officials should be allowed to pursue its policy of vindictive enforcement of revenue claims at all costs. The 'japti' claims are more in the nature of civil rights, and one would have expected that the process of enforcing them would proceed with the dignity and the conscientiousness of judicial executions. But I regret to have to say that Mr. Smart or whichever official was responsible for it, has taken upon himself the role of a vindictive victor determined to spread the greatest measure of woe, and has only been prevented from carrying out his wishes by a stubborn and organised but in view of the provocations given, highly self-controlled resistance offered by the people.

7. For a total assessment of about Rs. 700/ one Veerchand has had lands of the value of between 30,000/ to 40,000/ forfeited. Another lot of 33 acres—any day worth about Rs. 15,000/, if not more,—belonging to another, was sold for Rs. 161/. As if this was not enough his cooking utensils were attached for Rs. 65/, his pair of horses were sold for a nominal sum to a Khandesh Mahomedan and his nephew is being criminally prosecuted for an alleged false declaration. Cotton worth Rs. 250/ was said for Rs. 21/. For failure to pay Rs. 360/. Dorabji had liquor worth about Rs. 2,000/ attached and his shop closed. Further attachment followed. Considerable part of the liquor was spilt and lost to the owner, the balance sold for an insignificant amount. And yet out of Rs. 316/, Rs. 114-8-8 were still shown as the balance and his lands said to be worth Rs. 30,000 are forfeited to satisfy this balance. Cotton purchased and paid for by a ginning factory is forfeited and its sale is threatened on account of the agriculturists who have already been paid off by the factory. These are but a few instances which I could look into for myself. Innumerable instances of this kind I am prepared to prove before any tribunal.

"BUFFALO TIGER."

8. But this was not enough. Any forfeiture or lands however valuable was considered insufficient to overawe the people and a campaign was inaugurated against buffados, a campaign which has earned for Mr. Smart the derisive epithet of a "Buffalo-Tiger." The Japti officer's fascination for buffalos appears to have been extraordinary. Buffalos were attached without any inquiry as to their owners. Some times buffalos of non-khatedars were attached, and restored only on a payment for detention! Buffalos belonging to the subjects of Baroda State were attached. A buffalo in the Thana died for want of care. Another was cruelly beaten to a state of colapse. Many of the attachments, I heard, were irregular. Very often proper panchnamas were not made. No accounts of the property attached have been rendered. Attachments have been levied on exempted articles. I pass over numerous cases of attachments of all sorts of articles, which were sold for a ridiculously low price.

9. And in order to carry out attachments of buffalos with due solemnity and terror, the ingenious device of calling in the Pathans was adopted. Thanks to Your Excellency they are gone now. But that any Government enforcing civil claims should do it with the assistance of a class notorious for its lawless activity is a thing unheard of. Did any one in Government, consider the moral effect of a japti officer standing before a closed house and asking the Pathan to jump over the hedge or to scale a wall, with instructions to forcibly open the door if it was not open, or to forcibly take possession of any article in the house? The implications as I stated before in my letter to Your Excellency in the employment of pathans were clear; viz. (a) that the Government with its vast resources cannot get decent Indians to work out its policy in this matter, and (b) that Government in a Small Revenue matter like this is prepared to resort to such an unusual agency to carry out its policy. The Pathan terrorism did not succeed in its objective and the Government got all the discredit for having employed them. And what has been the outcome of these methods?

PRISONERS IN THEIR HOMES.

10. There are 17,000 khatedars concerned in this matter. They and their families go to make about 40,000 souls. They between them, have atleast about 40,000 buffalos which are loved by their owners with an affection the strength of which can only be appreciated by a born agriculturist. In order to save their beloved cattle, 40,000 men, women and children with these cattle have locked themselves up in small and insanitary houses for over three months. As I passed through villages silent, empty and deserted with sentinals posted at different ends; as I saw women peeping through the barred window to see whether it was the arrival of the "Japti" officer, as on being reassured and the doors being opened and I was taken inside; as I saw the darkness, the stench, the filth; and the men, women and children who had herded for months in the same room with their beloved cattle, miserable, ulcerated, grown whitish by disease; and as I heard their determination to remain in that condition for months rather than abandon their cattle to the tender mercies of the Japti officer, I could not help thinking that the imagination which conceived the dire 'Japti' methods, the severity which had enforced them and the policy which had sanctioned them, were difficult to be found outside the pages of a history of medieaval times.

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

11. I grieve to say that I learnt the working of the administration of Criminal Law in these parts with a heavy heart. That the machinery of criminal law should have been brought in to assist in the 'Japti' campaign is an extraordinary feature. 19 men have so far been given varying sentences most of which to a man accustomed to the ordinary administration of Criminal Law, will appear frightful. As for the evidence on which these sentences are based, the less said the better. A boy was sitting under a tree on a public road at a distance from the compound of the bungalow where the Collector had temporarily put up. The bungalow itself is so far away from the spot that the boy could not see what was passing inside the bungalow, and yet for the high crime and misdemeanour of sitting opposite a public officer's compound to watch the persons who were going in and out, three boys were sentenced each to two months' simple imprisonment or in lieu thereof 50 rupees fine. Though one of the boys is in jail within a few days, a buffalo, a calf and a cart belonging to the father of the boy is attached for realising the fine of Rs. 50! An old and respected leader of Sarbhon forwarded a copy of the resolution passed by the villagers not to pay assessment to a Nazar who happens to be the guardian of a ward, owning land in the Taluka. I heard that notice has been issued against this man for committing an offence under Section 189 of the Penal Code!

METHODS OF FRIGHTFULNESS.

12 Sir, I never gave credence to the stories which were reported till I went on the spot myself and made inquiries personally. I have no hesitation in expressing my view that the methods adopted at Bardoli are not worthy of any Government, wtih any pretentions to civilisation. Apart from the issue of the assessment, these methods have raised another issue. Whether the assessment question is solved or not, it is impossible for any one with the least notion of dignity or freedom to look with indifference when methods such as these are adopted to overawe people whose only crime has been a persistent clamour for the redress of an administrative grievance. Your Excellency and apparently your Government have with the usual confidence in the man on the spot, declined to believe these reports. With even the little materials at my disposal I am prepared to prove the facts which I set out above. And whatever may happen to the question of the Bardoli assessment, methods of this character require to be investigated and exposed. As citizens of the British Empire, Indians have with others, the right to see that even law and order are enforced in a lawful and orderly manner. I am afraid it would be too much to ask Your Excellency's Government to investigate into these methods but I and others who represent the people of this Presidency cannot look with equanimity without examining these methods. I propose to write to a few members of the Legislative Council to assist me in an examination of the methods adopted and from the little I saw, I can assure Your Excellency that the scrutiny will disclose facts which neither as a British statesman nor as a gentleman, you will be inclined either to justify or exculpate.

UNWORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

13. Your Excellency has been pleased to ask the assistance of constitutionalists in their fight against civil disobedience. The constitutionalists in the Legislative Council for the sake of their own principles, supported Government upto a point, but permit me to point out that Your Excellency's Government have a very slender right to their confidence. Your Excellency's Government has perfected the policy of a 'compartmental' control of the Legislative Council; and with the assistance of the non-politically minded compartments reduced the politically minded compartments to a hopeless impotence. In all matters, as in this revenue matter, the opinion of the politically minded groups has been disregaraded, their remonstrances ignored, their appeaals spurned. Safe in its compartmental control of the Council, Your Government have come to believe that to outvote popular groups is to stabilise government. May I ask what has been the career of the controversy of the revenue assessment? The Joint Parliamentary Committee proposed that the main principles by which land revenue is determined, should be brought under the control of the Legislative Council. In 1924, the Legislative Council by a majority, resolved that new assessment should not be levied till such a legislation has been brought into effect. In 1927, the Council again resolved not to collect the enhanced assessment pending such legislation. The Revenue Assessment Committee proposed an advisory committee Committee of the Legislative Council. And yet when the Hon. members of the Council for the Surat District my friends Rao Bahadur Naik and Mr. Shivdasani concentrated their attack on Mr. Anderson's transparently inaccurate report, their complaints were dismissed with a lofty contempt. Their private entreaties failed. By a sheer accident we could get a few minutes to discuss Bardoli in the Budget debate and all that we got in return was the garrulous levity of the Settlement Officer, whose boasted accuracy has become the laughing stock of the Presidency. We went to vote and your Government with their usual skill in compartmental control succeeded for the time being in showing to the world that the politically minded constitutionalists in the Council did not represent the view of the Council or the Presidency. The vote so obtained has become so conveniently sacred that Government which defied the old resolutions when they represented popular opinion now cannot so much as forge it, and even Lord Winterton has learnt to swear by it. And now when the Bardoli people have tenaciously launched a campaign of civil disobedience, when they are proving that our attitude in the Council was not only right, but representative, back of the an overwhelming opinion in the Presidency, when they have exploded the hollowness of the vote which your Government manoeuvered in securing in the Council, when as a result of their activity your Government will have to grant more than what we in our wildest moments in last February dreamt of obtaining from your Government, it will be more or less than human it in this struggle, our sympathy or confidence can remain with your Government. If to-day in this struggle, no constitutionalist worth the name can stand by your Government, the policy of your Government which has considered the politically minded groups in the Council as a nuisance to be suffered and outvoted is alone responsible for it.

14. What Rao Bahadur Naik wanted in February last, what he and Rao Saheb Dadubhai demanded in May last, if given then would have been hailed with delight and made us feel that Government is ours. If what was demtnded then is offered or given now, it will be rejected with scorn and contempt, to-day, by persons who have outgrown the methods which we tried; and whether your Government now concedes or coerces, it is not as a Government which are either genuinely sympathetic, or which we can by any stretch of imagination call ours.

15. Sir, I approached you on Sunday last in the earnest hope that at least the repressive measures will be suspended and an impartial inquiry ordered. My hopes do not appear to have been well-founded. I learnt at Bardoli that over 280 armed police are going to be draughted at Bardoli Four special magistrates and Mr. Healy as a special superintendent are henceforth to control the destinies of the Bardoli people. In view of this attitude and in view of the circumstances as I found at Bardoli I would be untrue to the position of a representative of the graduates in the Presidency, if I did not invite them to give me a mandate on the following issues (A) Whether the Bardoli people are entitled to an independant and open re-inquiry, (B) Whether pending such inquiry recovery of enhanced assessment should not be suspended; and (C) Whether Government is justified in the methods it has adopted in recovering gapti claims.

SELF-RESPECTING REPLY.

16. In pre-Morley-Minto Government, Sir Goculdas Parekh one member of the then Legislative Council could get an open inquiry into the revenue matters. In pre-Reform Government with one Indian member and with Morley-Minto Council, Kaira was dealt with sympathetically in spite of civil disobedience. In a cabinet with five Indians and a 'responsible' Government we are helpless. The Bombay Legislative Council is a representative institution where the voice of the representatives of the majority of people is invariably derided and overridden. Your Excellency and Earl Winterton both relied upon the vote of this Legislative Council; and the only reply which lies in my power is to resign my seat in the Council and to appeal to my Presidency-wide Constituency to indicate their verdict on these issue. It is but just that in these extraordinary circumstances, I should only represent a constituency which appreciates the owes of Bardoli with the same intensity as I do.

17. In closing, I may thankfully note the extreme courtesy and sympathy which you have always exhibited towards Bardoli as well as to those like me, who tried to represent its cause. But is a system of Government like ours, which is neither national nor personal, sympathy even of the Head of Government is as ineffective as the wishes of the people.—Yours, etc.,

K, M. MUNSHI.

# MR. MACDONALD ON DOMINION STATUS

## VAIN, VOTE-CATCHING PROMISES

(By S. V. LALIT).

Taking advantage of the declarations of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Besant that they have not yet definitely committed themselves to the Independence resolution of the Madras Congress, and are willing to co-operate with Britain, if Britain agrees to Dominion Status for India, Mr. Ramsey MacDonald has come forward to assure Indian politicians that they need not despair on this count as the only thing required for securing this objective was to put Labour in power. With Mr. MacDonald as the Premier India is assured Dominion Status. But the ex-Premier conveniently forgets that time is the essence of the contract and besides he has not taken back his previous declaration that whatever party comes to power in the next election, the Simon reforms will remain unchanged.

**DISAGREEMENT ON FIRST PRINCIPLES.**

Evidently Mr. MacDonald does not now misunderstand our present non-co-operation with the Simon seven. As there is no agreement on first principles, no negotiations on a round table basis are possible, nor is it thought profitable to co-operate in an inquiry which proceeds on a wrong and narrow basis and seeks to ignore the major issue. Non-inclusion of Indians is not the cause that has resulted in non-co operation, but is rather the result of a deliberate decision to narrow the scope of the present inquiry.

**PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND NO SWARAJ.**

It is becoming clear day by day, that the scope of the present inquiry has been definitely narrowed down to provincial autonomy without Swaraj (National Autonomy). It may be convenient for British interests in India, to insist on training Indians in the art of self-Government through such a laborious process. But how can they expect national leaders, who have set their heart on winning power at Delhi, in order to guide and administer the nation as one unit, to co-operate in introducing a scheme of reforms, which undermines the unity of the nation, lets loose a dangerous process of excessive provincialism not only uncontrolled by National Leaders, but actually working under the control and influence of foreign interests? Sir George Hamilton had warned Indians, even at the time of Montague reforms, that the price of introducing responsible Government in India, was disintegration. We are smarting under that process for the last eight years, and now we are face to face with the problem of aggravating the same process of disintegration. Is it stranage, therefore, that even Liberal statesmen like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad refuse to give in?

**A CHANGE OF FRONT.**

But what has added to the bitterness of the situation is the fact, of an actual change of front on the part of the British cabinet. Mr. MacDonald now says that Labour in power will take up the question of Dominion Status for India which in practice means that he would be prepared to make a declaration of policy in favour of Dominion Status and would have no objection to institute an inquiry on that basis. Is he not doing injustice to himself when he wants Indians to believe that he consented to co-operate in the present inquiry, without any workable agreement on the broad lines of the policy involved? It is fresh in our memory that Mr. Baldwin at Guildhall, while assuring Indians that the Cabinet would not entertain any idea of going back on the Montague reforms actually remarked that he sympathised with and was prepared to investigate the claims of India for Dominions Status. It was naturally expected, therefore, that a new declaration of policy in favour of Dominion Status would precede the appointment of the Commission.

**THE CHALLENGE.**

While matters were thus taking a favourable turn, and after Lords Birkenhead and Olivier had managed to arrive at some common policy, the idea of the declaration was dropped.

The bureaucracy has thus challenged National leaders, and is making strenuous efforts to create a cleavage between Provincialism and Nationalism. Muslims in Punjab and Bengal, Non-Brahmins in Madras and Zamindars in Behar and U. P. are being induced to postpone the consideration of the major issue of National Autonomy, as parties principally interested in the immediate enjoyment of provincial autonomy, while those who stand for All-India leadership are one and all given the go by.

**NATIONHOOD DENIED.**

Thus India is to be denied the position of being a Nation. If it was only a question of safeguarding Imperial interests as distinct from National interests, Britain would have at least retained the co-operation of the Moderates. How will provincial administrations work on the basis of Co-operation when non-co-operation will reign supreme at the centre? How long Muslims of Punjab and Bengal, Non-Brahmins and even Zamindars, having tasted power in the provinces, will continue to be indifferent about controlling national destiny at Delhi? Even the present Commission has been forced on Britain two years earlier. What Britain may not concede gracefully on the present occassion, she will have to confer on India when caught in an awkward position.

## WILL VIRAMGAM FOLLOW BARDOLI?

(Continuel from page 7.)

who are suffering and are preparad to suffer in the struggle, and resolves that the people of Viramgam Taluka do extend as much monetary help as possible to the said struggle.

M. L. C.'S ASKED TO RESIGN.

This meeting congratulates all those members of Bombay Legislative Council who have resigned as a protest against the unjust attitude of Government towards the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka and recommends that those who have not yet resigned their seats should do so immediately.

## WONDERFUL BARDOLI

### PANCHGANI CITIZENS' MEETING

(From a Correspondent.)

PANCHGANI, June 14.

Under the auspices of the Panchgani Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on the 12th. evening to celebrate the "Bardoli Day". Inspite of the rains and the shortness of the notice, the attendance was fairly large, including many ladies, Sjt. Shankeram, the President of the Panchgani Congress Committee was in the chair.

At the outset, the President exposed the hollowness of the idea that the Indians could be cowed down easily by threats and coercion and that they would submit to all sorts of dishonour and injustice.

Dr. Dayabhai who spoke in Gujarathi, said: "To-day there are two 'Rajs' in Bardoli: the one Vallabhbhai-Raj of Swaraj, the other Pathan-Raj but no British Raj". He was simply wonderstruck, he said, at the great change that has come over Bardoli since his previous visit about three months ago. In short, he concluded, all the people in the Taluka were acting like one man under the great leader Sjt. Vallabhbhai and if fighting against dishonour, injustice and oppression would mean relinquishing their homes, their lands, their everything, and even their very lives, the people of Bardoli would not, in the least, be found wanting to do so.

Then followed Mrs. Nargis Captain, the grand-daughter of Dadabhai Naorojee, the Grand Old Man of India. She said: "Those wh ocriticised Gandhiji in 1921 for his dropping of the Civil Disobedience Programme in this very Taluka as a Himalayan blunder, would reverse their opinion and would see with a clear vision the struggle that is being carried on now. She appealed to them to assist the Satyagrahis with their moral and material support.

Then the following resolution was moved by Mrs. Perim Captain which was supported by Mrs. Bhagwanjee and carried unanimously:

Resolved that:—

"This meeting of the Panchgani Congress Committee expresses its deep sympathy with the Satyagrahis of Bardoli in their brave struggle that they are carrying on and wishes them every success."

In moving the resolution, she said she visited Bardoli some five years ago and was simply charmed to see at the simplicity and sincereiy of the poor villagers there and wish them every success.

In addition to the sum already —collected, the appeal for further funds met with ready response and several contributions were made on the spot. The meeting terminated amidst scenes of great enthusiasm.

## PLIGHT OF AGRICULTURISTS

### BELGAUM'S PROTEST AGAINST BILLS

BELGAUM, June 13.

The visit of Mr. D. V. Gokhale of the "Mahratta" has stirred up Belgaum from its erstwhile apathy towards the Land Fragunents Bill and the Land Refenue Code Amevdment Bill, He delivered a forceful and illuminative address on these bills before a crowded audience in the local Maruti Temple. After giving the salient features of the bills, he analyed them very closely and hell up before the audience a vivid picture of the state to which the poor agrichltionis's of the province will be redheed, in case they allowed these bills to become law. He appealed to the audience to awake and take time by the fore-lock and leave no stone unturled to see these bills defeated. He exhorted them to be prepared even for non-payment of the Land Revenue, if unfortunately their efforts fail and the bills are saddled upon them.

BARDOLI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The 12th instant was obseorlved as Bardoli day and volunteers went round the city collecting funds for the stricken Taluka. In the evening Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Chikodi (M. L. C.), D. V. Gokhale and others addressed a crowded public meeting in the Maruti Temple and narrated the inridents that were at present happening in that Taluka. Mr. Chikodi, quoting Government reports, laid threadbare the heartless Land Revenue policy of the Government and Mr. D. V. Gokhale warned Government to beware betimes least the present peareful fight be turned otherwise, owing to their ruthless repression. After a resolution pledging support to the heroes of Bardoli was passed, the meeting closed.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi presided at both these meetings.

### BARDOLI DAY IN ROHRI

(From our own Correspondent.)

RHORI (Sind), June 13.

With the efforts of Mr. Khialdas,, the energetic Secretary of the Rohri Congress Committee, a public meeting the Bardoli Day. Mr. Pamnani at the was convened yesterday to celeberate outset read a few pieces from Mahatma Gandhi's "Young India." He gave in detail the history of the movement as to how people have been driven to the this course of action and eulogized the considerable sacrifices they had made. In the end he moved a resolution condemning the coercive measures of the bureaucary and congratulating the wonderful stand of the Stayagrahis. Mr. Lakhasing said that the movement was not a political one like the Swaraj movement. It was a movement of peasants, a movement of the poor. All parties were united in their support to the demand of the Satyagrahis. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. Hirasing appealed for funds and Rs. 30/- were collected on the spot. A party will stir out to-day to make further collections from shop to shop.

## RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

(Continued from page 6.)

stead of being fixed arbitrarily as now by a monopolistic combine and ring. This will reduce the cost of commodities to the consumers of articles carried by coastal steamers and bring down the high cost of living. Nor is this all. Trade between small ports will be encouraged by the policy of reservation while more terminal ports are likely to be opened up. Moreover, new avenues of employment will be available for the youth of the country who are now denied any opportunity of learning the technique of navigation owing to the policy of racial exclusion on the part of foreign shipping companies which practically monopolise the coastal traffic to-day. All these advantages immensely outweigh in terms of national wealth and power, the incidental hardships and sacrifices involved in a policy of reservation. Reservation of coastal traffic is, therefore, an essential and important pre-requisite of the development of national mercantile marine and Mr. Haji's measure deserves the wholehearted support of all nationalists who desire to see an India economically strong and politically self-reliant.

(Concluded.)

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# INDIAN LABOURERS IN TRINIDAD

## ALLEGED HARDSHIPS AND LOW WAGES

### OFFICIAL VERSION OF STATE OF AFFAIRS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"In September last following upon the arrival in Madras of 871 repatriates from Trinidad, of whom 136 were natives of the Madras Presidency, reports were published in the Indian Press regarding the description given by these men of the deplorable condition of Indian labourers in Trinidad. It was stated that the majority of those who had returned were destitutes. It was also alleged that destitution is the plight of a large proportion of Indians in the Colony. Work was said to be difficult to obtain and wages totally inadequate: that no less than 10 per cent of the Indian ppoulation were beggars. Employers were being accused of being brutal in their treatment of the Indian labourers the majority of whom were said to be working under indenture with freedom of movement completely restricted. Owing to these unhappy conditions, it was alleged that 80 per cents of the Indians in Trinidad were anxious to return to India. The Colonial Government were also accused of callousness to their interests and the abolition of the Immigration Department was alleged to be the proof of this indifference. Finally, it was complained that when Kunwar Mahraj Singh, the representative of the Government of India, visited the Island in 1925 Indians were anxious to place their grievances before him but were prevented from having access to him. It appears that enquiries to ascertain the truth of these allegations were set afoot and have elicited the following informaton.

"THRIVING" INDIANS.

Far from the Indian residents of Trinided, who number 121,420 souls, living for the most part under circumstances of acute destitution, as alleged, they are said to be thriving. They form bulk of the peasant proprietors of the Island and hold 105,000 acres of land of the approximate value of 6-1/2 crores of rupees. During the last three years (1925-27) they have been the largest purchasers of grants of Crown lands in the Colony. There are also wealthy merchants and thriving shop-keepers among Indians. They control the motor bus concerns in the Island and the Dairy industry.

They own considerable house property and have large sums lent on mortgages of property. Many of the immediate descendants of the original settlers are professional men, doctors, barrister, school masters etc., while a large number are employed as clerks at remunerative salaries in the Government and mercantile houses.

EQUAL FRANCHISE RIGHTS.

The Indian inhabitants of Trinidad enjoy equal franchise rights with members of other communities and are taking an increasing part in the political life of the Colony. At the recent election for the Legislative Council four Indians stood and three were elected, one having beaten a European rival who owns a large sugar estate.

Work of any description is easily obtainrate of 1/8d to 2/- sh. for piece work of 6/7 hours. Wages compare very favourably with those paid for the paid for the same kind of work in the East e.g., Ceylon and Malaya. No form of indenured labour is now in force and labourers are free to move at will from one place of employment to another. Nor is it true that obstacles are placed in the way of those who wish to return to India. Applications for passages are invited yearly by the Immigration Department and in spite of the fullest publicity there was room in the Imm grant ship last year for 28 more than the number who offered to go. To facilitate the repatriation of those desiring it, return passages are offered at special concession rates i.e., pre-war rates are charged instead of the prevailing rates which are practically double. Nevertheless only 2,791 persons have caimed assistance in regard to passages during the last three years.

THE DESTITUTES PERCENTAGE.

The number of Indian destitutes in the Colony is estimated at 1.65 per cent of the total Indian population. There is no need for these to beg in the streets as a House of Refuge, where they can be taken care of, is open to them. They can also obtain pauper relief in the way of food and cash. Those who are not actually paupers but too poor to pay for private medical attendance are given free medical advice and medicines at any of the many Health Offices throughout the Island. Those who cannot afford to pay for hospital treatment are admitted thereto free of charge. The Colony is quite willing to keep the destitutes and care for them but a certain number insist on their undoubted right to repatriation and the Colonial Government does not stand in their way as the motive in such cases is a strong desire to see India before death. Only 879 destitutes have been repatriated during the last three years.

The Immigration Department has not been abolished but is still maintained and is made constant use of by Indian immigrants requiring medical treatment, poor relief, help or advice connected with domestic disputes, legal affairs, employment etc.

"GIVEN FULL OPPORTUNITIES."

Lastly it may be mentioned that when Kunwar Maharaj Singh visited the Island in 1925 he was given full opportunities of investigating matters for himself and of meeting all classes of East Indians. He was entertained by prominent members among them and East Indian affairs were freely discussed."

## ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF ARSON

RANGOON, June 16.

The District Magistrate to-day passed orders in the Vienna Cafe case of alleged arson and discharged Leo Zapantis, Proprietor, and A. Davar, chief clerk, respectively, of the Vienna Cafe. They were sent up for trial at the instance of the Police Commissioner for alleged arson in connection with a fire in September last in the Cafe's bakery. After the outbreak of the fire the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade reported to the police asking for an investigation, but the police failed to find a 'prima facie' case against anybody and closed the case in November last. Meantime the assessors appointed by the various insurance companies submitted a report and the insurance claim was met almost fully and a sum of Rs. 48,941 was paid. Later on, the police, on receipt of fresh information, reopened the case in January last, and arrested both the accused under section 436 and 420 I.P.C. and sent them for trial in February last. After dwelling at length on the evidence recorded the Magistrate said that the prosecution had failed, 'prima facie', to bring home the charge of arson against either of the accused. The case had been shown to be true but the evidence connecting the accused persons with the arson amounted to nothing more than suspicion, and, however well founded, it could not be made the ground for calling upon them for defence. They were therefore entitled to discharge. The case was classified as true. —A. P.

## CHARGED WITH PERJURY

CALCUTTA, June 16

In connection with the charge of perjury against Santiram Mondal, Assistant Secretary, E. I. Railway Union, made by Mr. W. C. Mould, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. R. Workshops, Lillooah, the District Magistrate Mr. Dutt, to-day, made a formal complaint on his own finding against Mondal who has been summoned by the deputy Magistrate, Howrah, under section 211 and 193 I.P.C., on a charge of giving false evidence and laying a false charge. The summons is returnable on June 27th.—A. P.

## IMPENDING STRIKE IN CHOOLAI MILLS

MADRAS, June 16.

Writing to the press Mr. B. Shivrao, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trade Union Congress, fears that a strike in the Choolai mills cannot be averted unless an arbitration board for deciding labour grievances is agreed to. He adds that the general scale of wages in the mill is forty per cent lower than in the Buckingham and Carnatic mills and the men have been grumbling that maternity and other benefits are not given. —A. P.

## NEW POONA COLLEGE

### CHIEF OF JAMKHANDI'S OFFER ACCEPTED

POONA CITY, June 16.

The offer of the Chief of Jamkhandi of a donation of two lakhs of rupees to the New Poona College has been accepted by a resolution of the Board of Trustees of the College. The College will be called Sir Parshuram Bhau College as a memorial to the father of the present Chief and fifty students from Jamkhandi will be admitted free.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received H. H. the Sar Desai of Sawantwadi and the Thakore of Amod at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Saturday.


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## GAZETTE OF INDIA

### BHOPAL'S POLITICAL AGENT

SIMLA, June 15.

The Legislative Department:—The seat of Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly has been declared vacant. Messrs. A. B. Reid, V. K. Aravamadhu Ayangar has resigned their membership of the Assembly. The election of Mr. Jehangir Kaikhushru Munshi from Burma (non-European) constituency vice U. Khin Haung is gazetted.

Home Department:—The services of Mr. G. G. Hooper have been replaced at the disposal of the Legislative Department.

The Foreign and Political Department:—Lt.-Col. D. G. Wilson is posted as Political Agent, Bhopal, Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench is confirmed Resident 2nd class under the Nizam's Government, Lt.-Col. C. E. Bruce has been confirmed Resident, 2nd class. Captains H. J. H. Simons and A. K. Sahibzada have been appointed substantively Agency Surgeons under the Government of India. Mr. R. S. Broomfield has been appointed a Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India vice Mr. S. J. Murphy reverted to the Bombay Government. Captain A. A. Russel is posted as Under-Secretary to the Resident, Persian Gulf.

Commerce Department:—Mr. O. W. Taylor of Messrs. Octovius Steel and Company Ltd. is appointed on the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice the Hon. Samuel Best, resigned.

Education Department:—Lt.-Col. R. H. Phillimore is appointed a temporary Director of Survey of India vice Lt.-Col. C. M. Browne confirmed as Director.

The Railway Department:—Mr. J. M. D. Wrench officiating member, Railway Board, is granted 8 months' leave. Mr. E. Fraser has been confirmed chief engineer, G.I.P. Railway.

The Industries Department:—Dr. S. R. Savur is appointed on probation meteorologist, Indian Meteorological Department. Mr. S. Banerji has been appointed Divisional Engineer, wireless branch.

The Foreign and Political Department has issued a correction to the honours gazette deleting the portion relating to the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur to Muhammad Fazluddin Sahib Bahadur, District Sessions Judge, Madras, who already enjoys this distinction.—A. P.

## INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

### COMMERCIAL EXAM. RESULTS

The results of the Commercial Examinations conducted by the Indian Merchants Chamber in last April are out. The following are the successful candiates:—

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION.

Ginwalla, Pheroze Pestonshaw, Kavli, Balwant Dewrao, Nair, N. J., Shroff, Boman Kaikashru, Shukla, Ramnarayan B. Telang, Shripad Bhawanirao, Carvalho, Fred Alfred, Kenia, Virjee Moolji, Marama Reddy, A., Nadkarny, Atmaram Govind, Naidu, Veerasamy Perumal, Patel, Ishwarbhai Somabhai, Salim Quadri, Syed Mohamed, Subramanian, R. V., Ismail, Abdul Kadar (Under exemption rules). Patel, Rambhai Lallubhai, Shah, Kantilal Mahasukhbhai.

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATIONS.

Mehta, Ratanlal Manekal (Book-Keeping and Accountancy), Shah Chandulal Mohanlal (Book-Keeping and Accountancy) Turner Elic Arthur, (Book-Keeping and Accountancy), Mistry, Siavaxshaw Pherozshaw (Commercial Correspondence( and Commercial Arithmetic)., Sampat, Mohanlal, Narottam (Scientific Advertising). Pathare, Harischandra Khanderao (Typewriting) with Distinction., Purav, Gajanan Harischandra (Typewriting only)., La Porte, William Augustus (Shorthand), Arunachalam, Thondiculam Sesha Iyer, (Shorthand), Gopalaiyengar, Kadaba Narasimhiengar (Shorthand) with Distinction, Swaminadhan, Ramanayakampet Venkatasubba Aiyer (Shorthand), McFarland, May Dorothy (Typewriting), Soggee, Kathleen Alice, (Typewriting).

DISQUALIFIED.

(No. 50). DeCosta, Cactano Francisco is disqualified by the Commercial Examination Board of the Chamber from appearing for the Chamber's Examinations for one year.

EXEMPTIONS.

The following candidates are given exemption in the subjects mentioned against their names:—

3, Commercial Geography, 12, Commercial Geography, Salesmanship and Scientific Advertising, 16, Commercial Arithmetic, 17, Commercial Arithmetic, 22 and 26, Company Law, 32, Commercial Arithmetic, 33, Company Law and Commercial Arithmetic, 77, Company Law, 79, Company Law.


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## HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

### PT. J. NEHRU'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has addressed the following letter to the Secretaries of the All-Provincial Congress Committees:—

"I have very recently had occasion to visit the Karnatak Province and of inspecting on the spot the organisation of the Hindustani Seva Dal. I visited one of their camps and also saw a new academy of physical culture which is being built at Bagalkot. I was considerably impressed by what I saw. The young boys that have been through some course of training from the age of 7 upwards were a fine straight-backed and disciplined lot, and did credit to the Seva Dal. I could not help thinking that if there were a large number of such training centres in India we would soon have a great number of these disciplined and trained youths.

The Seva Dal has also helped greatly in Congress work, specially in enrolling Congress members. It is now building an academy of physical culture at Bagalkot to give special facilities for training selected persons from all over India. This academy will be opened on August 1, 1928, and I am informed by the Secretary of the Seva Dal that they will welcome representatives of the Provincial Congress Committees at the opening ceremony. It is proposed to have a rally of 500 trained members of the Dal at the time of the opening ceremony.

The Seva Dal may train a few persons in distant centres, but it can only carry on effective work in any Province by working on the spot. If Provincial Committees are interested they can easily make arrangements for the training through their Provincial Boards or through the headquarters of the Seva Dal.

I trust that Provincial Congress Committees will take full advantage of the services of the Seva Dal and will thus build up a trained band of disciplined volunteers in each Province."

## REVISED SCHEDULE OF BANDRA TEACHERS

### MUNICIPALITY ADOPTS SCHOOL BOARD'S BUDGET

BANDRA, June 16.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality was held on 14th instant at the Town Hall when Mr. Leo Rodrigues presided.

Prof. Almeida, before the ordinary business commenced, moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. Leo Rodrigues, the President, be congratulated on his being getting the title of J.P. in recognition of his services. The resolution was adopted amidst cheers.

Mr. H. M. Desai next moved the adoption of the School Board Budget with the revised schedule of teachers which was raised to 76 from 67. The proposition was agreed upon.

Mr. J. Athaide, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, was granted leave of absence and Mr. H. A. Lilanvala was appointed as temporary Chairman in his place.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hiralal Desai moved: "In view of the increasing suburban traffic and the population of the town of Bandra, the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway be requested to allocate one seat to a representative to be elected from the Municipal Councillors of Bandra on the Local Advisory Committee of the Railway with a view to safeguard the interests of the people of Bandra in particular and of the suburb in general".

Mr. Desai in commending the resolution said that the suburbs have fast developed and have various railway amenities to be looked after. When the Bombay Corporation enjoyed such a right of sending one representative the Bandra Municipality which was the premier municipality in suburbs must also get the similar right.

Mr. Savant seconded and the resolution was carried unanimously.

A number of items on the agenda was then gone through.

According to the journal of the European Association, the Executive Committee of the Association has been engaged in the preparation of the revised draft memorandum for presentation to the Simon Commission, incorporating the views expressed by the branches of the Association.—A. P.

In connection with the fighting between the Nawab of Dir and the Khan of Jandul, the latter has sent his son to the Nawab of Dir to seek terms of peace. Negotiations are proceeding and an early settlement may be anticipated.

H. E. the Governor of Assam has arrived at Government House, Darjeeling, and will stay there for sometime.

A physician writes in the "Medical Press and Circular": *"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy."*

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And Miss Olga Nethersole, founder of the People's League of Health, writes: *"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Sanatogen, having greatly benefited by its effects."*

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BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 18 1928


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# PROGRESSIVE TURKEY.

## A CLEAR SWEEP OF SUPERSTITIONS AND CEREMONIES.

## BENEFITS OF BROADBASED NATIONALISM.

### AN EXAMPLE TO INDIA.

(BY H. N. BRAILSFORD).

The remarkable man of action who governs Turkey has abolished the use of the Arabic script and put the Latin alphabet in its place. Something is gained for convenience, though the romantic traveller will lament the disappearance from mosques and drinking fountains of the graceful characters which used to adorn them. The Mahomedan architect knew their decorative uses. Statuary he dare not use; indeed, without incurring a charge of idolatry, he dare not employ the image of any created thing as a decorative motive. But, the Arabic script would serve admirably for shapely and intricate designs.

REVOLUTIONISING THE ALPHABET.

This decree of Marshal Mustapha Kemal is only one of a series of changes which, with vertiginous speed, have transferred Turkey from a theocracy into a secular republic. It may seem less important than the abolition of the Caliphate. It may matter less than the disestablishment of Islam and the dispersal of the Dervish monastic orders. But it deals, none the less, a heavy blow at habit and prejudice.

Before the war I remember discussing this question with the leaders of the Young Turkish revolution. They, too, perceived the necessity of the change, but they lacked the requisite daring. They feared the anger of the Old World Turk, who regarded this beautiful but inconvenient script as a sacred institution.

The inconvenience no one could question. For these elegant characters include no signs for the vowels. That is not a fatal defect when Arabs use this alphabet for their own speech, for, like all Semitic languages, Arabic is poor in vowel sounds and rich in consonants. Turkish, on the other hand, depends for its intelligibility upon the rich variety of its vowels. The attempt to write in this Arabic alphabet must rob every Turk who uses it for several years of his working life. One does not read it: one can but guess at its meaning. Every sentence presents its puzzle: each problem may admit of several solutions, and even scholarly men may err.

I shall never forget an experience of my own. I was in Macedonia one winter during Abdul Hamid's reign, and wished to send at Christmas an affectionate message to a relative who shared my travels. "My love to you," I wished to say, in this telegram, "I hope to be with you on Christmas Day." I sought out a scribe in the market-place. He translated my message, and, with his reed, he wrote it on a slip of paper, using the palm of his hand as a tablet. The telegram was duly sent, and, when my relative had called in the most skilful interpreters to decipher it, she learned with equal astonishment and indignation that I had advised her to "Keep calm: buy wool, and knit it."

Intercourse through such an alphabet is difficult, and learning becomes a desperate adventure. The Field-Marshal's reform will reduce illiteracy and ease the tasks of the Turkish schoolboy. Years must pass before it can take effect completely, but it will mean for the Turkey of the next generation a real intellectual advance.

But the observer who knew Turkey in the old days will see in this change much more than a victory for good sense. It involves a daring challenge to the forces of religious conservatism. Writing in the East had hardly ceased, even in our day, to be a religious act. This script was sanctified by the Koran. With all its inaccuracy and inconvenience, it was an inspired invention. The use of it was held to be obligatory for all good Muslims. When the Albanians, a gifted though backward race, at last succeeded, after long years of scholarly controversy, in fixing upon a modification of the Latin alphabet that suited their interesting Indo-European tongue, the Turkish Government interfered with a high hand. Its leaders were not noted for their piety, yet even they affected to be shocked. They issued an ordinance which required Muslim Albanians to use the sacred Arabic script, while Catholics must employ the Latin, and members of the Orthodox Church the Greek alphabet. The purpose of this decision was doubtless to prevent the growth of cultural unity within the ranks of this divided race, but the sly statescraft of the Sublime Porte was using a deeply rooted tradition for its purpose.

The interesting thing is that it is an intensely nationalist movement which has swept away this sacred lumber. Mustapha Kemal has, indeed, been ruthless in his efforts to build up a purey national Turkish State. Not only has he abolsihed the Capitulations; he has swept Turkish soil clean of the Greeks. Yet the man who used his victory over Greece to create a Turkish nation is precisely the man who has destroyed all that a traveller would have singled out as the distinctive features of that nation's social system. He has made an end of the theocracy, the subjection of women, the closed harem and the veil. Even the external peculiarities are gone—the fez, which men wore because a hat would hamper their pious prostrations in the Mosque, and now the Arabic script. This violent soldier has swept away the props and sanctions of religion on which society in the East has always rested.

SEX IN INDIAN SOCIAL LIFE.

It happened that as this news from Turkey reached us in London, Miss Mayo's disturbing book, "Mother India" lay on my table. It is a partisan and unscientific book, but one cannot deny that its denunciations of the social sores of Indian society have, in the main, some foundation. The subjection of women, the practice of child-marriage, the bearing of children by immature mothers, the defiance alike of hygiene and humanity at child-birth, the exaggeration of the sex-instinct by phallic worship—these are causes which must play a part in accounting for the high infantile death-rate, physical frailty, and certain moral weaknesses among Indians. Under these sexual customs, as under the cruel and retarding system of caste, there lie religious fears and taboos older than Indian civilisation itself. One need not pause to discuss the part which abysmal poverty plays in degrading, endangering and shortening life. It is enough that superstition stands on guard against change.

NATIONALISM AND PROGRESS.

Miss Mayo contrives to turn her criticisms of Indian society into an argument for Imperialism. There, fragrantly, her logic halts. For in our generation, at least, the subjection of Indians to foreign rule seems to delay their emancipation. Their nationalism is, inevitably, a movement of protest. In the bitterness of their humiliation they reject Western thought, because it reaches them through the language of their conquerors. They are in revolt at once against our insolence and our science. They repudiate Pasteur, feminism. These, they would say, were interests for free men. Ireland would know how to deal generously with the claims of workers and of women when she governed herself.

But indeed, this argument has endless subtleties. An Indian does not want to believe that economic causes or the fetters of native custom account in any degree either for racial defects or for social misery. He persuades himself that foreign rule is the sole cause of the degradation which he frankly admits. In our influence and not in any native heritage he must see the explanation of all that is amiss. An effort towards reform there is—braver, more radical, and more extensive than this insolent book will admit. But it makes progress, in spite of us, and not because of us. The energy which can make fundamental change comes only with freedom and responsibility.—"The New Leader."

Miss Kadambari who acts as Satyabhama in the Jagadish Company's film, Dwarkadhish which will be screened next Saturday at the Imperial Cinema.

A scene from Beetrice Cenci" which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

## ANTS AS MUSICIANS

### A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON

With all the accomplishments for which the ant has been famous since the days of Solomon, it has hitherto not been celebrated for its musical gifts. However, certain species possess a stridulating instrument consisting of a finely ridged "lute" upon the abdomen and a plectrum so situated that by rasping the surface it can produce an extremely delicate and high-pitched musical note. This phenomenon is described and commented upon by Dr. Robert Staeger in "Kosmos" (Stuttgart). In the course of a mountain expedition he came upon a nest of large red ants ("Myrmica Rubra"), and was puzzled by certain tiny sounds. He continues:

"Finally, I remembered I had read that a large South American ant when disturbed betrayed its emotions by knocking violently with its head upon the walls of its leaf-built nest, so as to produce a loud, strident sound resembling the noise made by a rattlesnake."

It occurred to him that he might be in the presence of a similar phenomenon, and he found upon examination that a dead trunk harbored a colony of large black "horse ants," closely related to those of the New World. When he broke open the rotten wood, he found it tunneled like a sponge with thin partition walls separating chambers which were swarming with the black inhabitants. Though his attack upon the log was made with every precaution, the nest was thrown into an uproar, the residents making ready for flight after seizing the precious brood between their jaws so as to conduct them to safety. He goes on:

ALARM SIGNAL.

"First, each of the refugees knocked smartly a few times with the end of the abdomen upon the nearest thin resonant wall of the homestead, thus producing a plainly perceptible rustling sound. That is the alarm signal for other endangered companions who are still lurking quietly in some corner.

"But there is also an actual instrumental music which makes 'greater demands' on the performers. Not all kinds of ants are 'musical.' But that much-feared red ant, mentioned above, is quite proficient in music. And I discovered, too, that the small brownish-black grass-ant is an admirable cymbalist, and I must not forget the tiny guest-ant which lives in the nests of the forest ants, and in which I demonstrated the existence of a stridulating apparatus.

"All of these little 'musicians' among the ants make use of a similar instrument, differing only in being attuned to a higher or lower pitch. This instrument consists of two distinct parts, which we will call the lute and the plectrum. The 'lute' is situated on the abdomen and consists of microscopically fine grooves, the plectrum is in the shape of a rod or pencil attached to the segment which unites the abdomen and the thorax. When the ant moves its abdomen rapidly up down, the pencil moves in brief intervals across the grooves of the 'lute'; there ensues a sort of humming chirp which is perceptible by our ears only when great numbers of the little musicians unite in a 'symphony.'

"I remember with delight the first time I was present at such a musical festival.' This was a few years ago on the Bel Alp in the Wallis. The entire quiet which prevailed at this lofty station helped me to perceive the sound. The 'concert' was given by grass-ants which dwell there in very populous colonies. When I lifted a sotne from a nest and held my ear down above the milling throng of the fleeing residents. I perceived a perceptible chirpling sound, the product of many thousand voices, in which delicate crescendi and diminuendi were plainly perceptible.

"In order to prolong my enjoyment of this music, I shook a whole nest into a linen bag, which I hung temporarily on the wall of my hotel room. When I wanted a concert I needed only to shake the sack to hear the loveliest serenade in the middle of the night."

Dr. Staeger then asks if ants are also able to hear music, and he refers to experiments made as early as 1883 by Sir John Lubbock and, later, by the American observer, Miss Field. Both of them treated the ants to music made by all sorts of instruments—tuning forks, flutes, pianos and dog whistles, but without result, the ants appeared to be entirely unmusical. Finally, however, Sir John had the brilliant idea that possibly ants produce and perceive only sounds which lie beyond the range of the human ear. Then:

"Six years later a discovery was made by pure chance; a Jesuit, Father C. Wasmann, was experimenting in Holland with an artificial nest containing forest ants. Such a nest commonly consists of a hollow rectangular block of wood or plaster about the size of a book; closed at the top with a glass plate. In this case the plate had accidentally been cracked and Father Wasmann closed the crack with shellac.

DEFENCE TACTICS.

"When the lacquer was entirely dry he passed a steel needle lightly across it, whereupon he observed that the ants in the nest suddenly stretched out their antennae, agitated them and tried to touch the glass plate above them by rasing the forepart of the body. This movement was so sudden and general that Wasmann repeated many times the original chance experiment, always with the same result. But if he rubbed the same place with a paper knife or some other smooth object, the ants paid but little attention; only a few sprung up and placed themselves in an attitude of defence. But as soon as he again passed the needle across the shelac, thus evoking an extremely fine, high-pitched stridulation, the common movement of the ants' antennae described above was repeated, and during this the jaws were not opened threateningly. While the experiment lasted the insects remained on the floor of the nest, separated from the pane of glass by a layer of air. Wasmann concluded, accordingly, that these soft intridulating notes acted upon the ants really in the form of sound waves, and not as a mechanical vibration transmitted by the solid base of the nest.

"This experiment appears to indicate that ants have th epower of hearing sound waves, but the matter is not entirely certain, since later Forel established the fact that ants are capable of perceiving the most delicate aerial disturbances by means of the extraordinarily sensitive tactile hairs with which their entire bodies are covered.

"However this may be, we are probably justified in assuming that ants, their possession of an auditory sense being granted, perceive only those sounds which are biologically important in their vital conditions?"—"Literary Digest."

A scene from "Carmen" which is being screened at "Capitol."

## MEMORY

(BY ADI K. SETH)

One moment of pleasure and then.....
A blank, forgetfulness, fleeting fancies
One moment of love and then.....
Remembrance, ecstasy, exquisite memory,
Of tenderness, burning kisses, convulsive embraces.
Silent speeches of love, the dynamic
Beating of a voluptuous heart.
For a caprice body yields to body,
And heart to heart and lip to lip.....
Love lights her searching flame,
At the Altar of Life. Then.....
'T is that Love is sanctified,
Made thrice divine; Beauty then is
More beautiful and Passion more passionate.
Loving, they solace and separation from the Herd.....
One moment of pleasure and then.....
A blank, forgetfulness, fleeting fancies,
One moment of love and then.....
Remembrance, ecstasy and exquisite memory.

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